WRRKINMAYSVIJAR

QDORGIA IT COYGRESS

Speech of Hos. James B. Beck, of Kan-tucky Dairered to the Manue of Mes-personalizes, Dec. 20 1569 - A. Graphic

The House having under consideration the bill to promote the reconstruction fo Georgia-

Mr. Beck said : Mr. Speaker :- My colleagues on the Com | which was sent : should open the debate on our side, which I will do as briefly as possible. And in the first place allow me to say that this U

first place allow me to say that this House in adjourn. its action in reference to Georgia occupies a defferent position from what it has ever done before in regard to any of the States undergoing the process of reconstruction. I am be constitutional or naconstitutional, and my the same words. opinion as to their invalidity has been fre- Mr. Whittemore quently and freely expressed on this floor, they have been passed upon by this House and acquiesced in by the State of Georgia. What I do propose to say, and what I hope the House will not fail to observe, is that the State of Georgia has complied with all the reconstruction acts. This House has solemnly so decided. Therefore, when she did comply with the reconstruction acts of Congress, and was accorded representation upon this floor, she became to all intents and purposes a sovereign State of this Union, co equal with all the others. just as fully as the State of New York, the State of Ohio, or any other State whose status this day no one questions. I do not propose to go in detail over all the ground to show that she has so complied; because when a bill similar in many regards to this was presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) from the Committee on Reconstruction last April, I had the honor in this hall to prove-I was about to say, to demonstrate-by tracing from the beginning to the end the whole history of the reconstruction acts, and showing fore the Supreme Court of the State, and the the action of this House by the admission of court decided—two out of three—that ne-floor, that she was entitled to all the rights and privileges of a sovereign State in this Union. The position assumed was so clear meeting before they have had an opportunity and incontrovertible that no one upon the other side attempted to contradict it. The to pass a bill to dep ive them of that opporchairman of the Committee on Reconstruction (Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts,) himself failed to put upon the record, although he spoke for an hour, a single word to show that the people of Georgia had not complied with the laws of Congress His speech was with-held for revision, and, as the Globe shows, is

I will state, however, that after Georgia had complied with all the reconstruction acts, and framed a constitution republican in form. on the 25th of June, 1868, this House passed an act in which the S-nate concurred, declar-ing that she had so complied and was therefore entitled to representation on this filer of the swell as in the Sensie. The credent als of the meeting. His failure to do so is conclusive to the meeting that he did not want them to meet her members were referred to the Committee of Elections, and on the 25th day of July, 1868, Hon. Henry L Dawes, chairman of the committee, made the following report, which I read from the Congressional Globe, second session, Fortieth Congress, page 4,471:
"Mr. Dawes-I am instructed by the Com

withheld for the same purpose to the present

mittee of Elections to report back the creden-tials of J. W. Chit and J. H. Prince, memers elect from the State of Georgia, that State having ratified the fourteenth amend-ment to the Constitution, and in all other respects having con ormed to the requirements f law in regard to the admission of that State. These gent emen will take the oath prescribed by the set of July 2, 1862. The report was agreed to. Mr. Chit and Mr. Prince appeared and qual-

tion of the second session of the Fortieth Con | were on this floor with you and voted for the gress, and during all of its third session. And all the people of the United States are to day living under the laws passed by the votes of those men in that Congress. How many of those laws would hav passed but for their to him, I only know Gov Bullock's record, and not to impute any bad motives to him, I only know Gov Bullock's record, and not to impute any bad motives to him, I only know Gov Bullock's record, and not to impute any bad motives to him, I only know Gov Bullock's record, and not to impute any bad motives to him, I only know Gov Bullock's record. votes I cannot say. The fact is, as to the I have no personal feeling against him in laws which were passed in the s-cond and any shape or form, nor would I wanto aly or ever you do for Georgia now you can do with State, and that impeachment would probably equal propriety for New York. Ohio, Mus follow if the Legislature were called together

she has violated her own constitution in your which she framed for herself has been misconstrued by the members of her Legislature as regards the eligibility of the members of of her offending, and all that is charged

This House might have had very great difficulty if it had been compelled to account to any power superior to itself in maintaining sefore any enlightened tribunal that it had decided fairly in regard to all its decisions as to contested elections in the last few Congresses. I might refer to much that took place in the Forticia Congress in corroboration of what I say. But as this House has power to judge of the qualification of its own members, so by the constitution of Georgia the Legislature of that State has the power to judge of the qualification of its members; and whether they decided rightly or wrongly, they decided according to their own best jydgment at the time. It is because you differ with them in that judgment that you say, and that is the only ground that you have for assuming to say, that Georgia shall no longer be a State in this Union, but shall be thrown back into the condition of a territory or con-

quered province. But I must go further than this in looking at the history of this matter. When the Georgia Legislature declared those negroes neligible, they did it in good faith, as appears from their proceedings. They showed their good faith in this, that after this House complained, after the Congress of the United States complained of their action, they passed a resolution submitting the question to the courts of the State. They p seed a fair and manly resolution, to which I now propose to call the attention of the House . Whereas'--

say the Legislature of Georgis-Whereas, It is believed that a judicial as we, the representatives of the people of Georgia, are nowilling that any . fort should

shall, as soon as the same can be properly journed in March last, he went direct to New brought before the Supreme Court of the York and drew a draft on said Fourth Nation.

tiring energy and zeal, done more to defend the honor and maintain the rights of the State with the conditions of a circular he instructthe honor and maintain the rights of the State

of the United Ctates Here is the dispatch "In conversation with General Grant 1

Toat dispatch is partly in the handwriting of Mr Titt and partly in the handwriting of the President bimself. It was substituted for one which the President had himself writnot going to say one word against the recon-struction laws. Whether I believe them to on the back of this paper, and is almost in

Mr. Whittemore-Is there not also on that same piece of paper a declaration that the advice was only given because it was asked for, and not in a spirit of dietation? Mr. Beck-Yes, sir; in the dispatch which the President himself wrote, and which is all in his handwriting, but which wa not sent

cause the one I have just read was deemed to be less objectionable. I will read it:
"I have conversed with General Grant or the subject of the advisability of the Georgia Legislature submitting the question of the

eligibility of the colored citizens to hold office to the courts He thinks t better, and gives the advice only because it is asked, and wishes it to be distinctly understood that it is in no spirit of dictation." That dispatch was not sent; the other was But what I mean was this, that the Chief Executive of this Republic advised the Representatives from Georgia that if a resolution such as was passed should be passed by the Legislature it would, in his judgment, be sat-isfactory to this Congress. The Legislature did pass it and adjourn. The case went be-

to act on the matter, it would be monstrous tunity and place them under the control of Gov. Bullock, who has failed, it he has not refused, to call them together, he being the only man who had the power to do it. His pretense that members did not ask him and ssure him in advance how they would vote is as frivolous a pretext as was ever offered by any human being and utterly unworthy the Chief Executive of a great State. He himself vetoed the resolution in the first place, and it was passed notwithstanding his known objections. They had no right to come and tell him how they were going to act when they met together. It was his busiact when they met together It was his business to call them together if he wanted them It is no excuse for him to come here now and say that there was no clamor on the part of the Legislature to get together earlier. House postponed the bill offered by the gentleman trom Massachusetts [Mr Butler] last spring mainly to give the Legislature chunce and see what they would do. And, sir, while I have no advice to give them as o whether they ought to reverse their former lecision and reseat the negroes or not-that their business and not mine-I do say that t is a monstrous proposition, before they have had time to do what you postponed the former bill to give them an opportunity of doing, to say that they shall not have that opportunity, and that the Governor shall be made dictator over a State which you your-

fied."

Selves solemnly adm tted as a restored or re constructed State, whose Representatives

third sessions of the Fortieth Congress, the maliciously say one word against his charac Representatives of Georgia on this floor voted on and ai ed in passing them. This House heard But I do say this—I said it on the would stunity itself and alt its past action it floor of the House before and it was never is did not to-day recognize Georgia as a tully contradicted by any triend he had—that is restored State, as it has already recognized was believed in Georgia and charged that he it by its own laws, its own acts passed on this had foreible reasons for not calling the Leg floor-laws which the people of the United islature together, because he has been charge States are to-day compelled to obey. What ed with misappropriating the funds of the

achusetts, or the most loyal States in the or allowed to meet.

It is further b-lieved that if he can get And what do you propose to do? Do you clear of the men new sitting in the Legislasay that Georgia has violated any of the re- ture and ca'l the originally elected members construction acts? No; you announce that of the Legislature together forthwith without filling the vacances, he can be elected to the opinion. You say, not that she has violated Senate of the United States, perhaps with any of your acts, but that the constitution his colleague. Foster Blodgett; and that this bill is now be ng rushed through Congress at Gov. Bullock's instigation, to save him from impeachment and prevent the people of that Legislature. That is the beau and front Georgia from asserting their free choice in the men to represent them in the Senate of the United States. I read to Gov. Bullock this morning, in the presence of the Committee on Reconstruction, a paper which I send o the clerk's desk to be read and I asked him to reply to it if it was false; and al-though he did afterwards make a speech before us no man can say here or elsewhere that he has contradicted successfully a single ategation in it. This paper was sent to m day before yesterday, in reply to a letter I wrote asking information relative to the position of Gov. Ballock. The paper is from

the State Treasurer of the State of Georgia, leading Republican of the State. I ask that it be read for the information of the The clerk read as follows: ATLANTA.. GA., Dec. 14. 1869.
DEAR SIE: I wrote you in a very great hurry

yes:erday, neglecting to mention many truths that should have a bearing with your commit ee and congress in determining this vexed question of Georgia reconstruction and the status of Gov Bullock in connection with i To show his connection with and interest in the "Kimball opera house building"-a porion of which is temporarily used as a labored to secure my influence in favor of paying said Kimball \$25,000 yearly rent for mly a portion of the least valuable part of s building that could not have cost Kimball over one hundred thousand dollars reservg 'o himselt all the first story front the main street of six store-rooms, most

of the entire basement story, and a large number of rooms in the upper two stories His object now is to so organize the General decision of the question of the colored man's right to hold office in Georgia under the constitution now in force would restore the State half a milion dollars. In violation of stitution now in force would restore the State half a million dollars. In violation of the proper position in the Union and give law and the action of the General Asquestion is one which the courts of the State guestion is one which the courts of the State Bank of New York for \$35 000 and stated to since the adjournment of the Legislature of States Senators? Ought it not to be full, quiet throughout the State; and whereas said sembly, he drew on the Fourth National can properly take cognizance of; and where-as we, the representatives of the people of paid to said Kimb ill on account of said opera building and fix ures, and that the other be spared on our part to bring about a state of peace and happiness to the people and a never accounted to the State or treasurer for.

After two committees of the General Assemsettlement of that important question.

Be i therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of G orgin in Assembly convened, That a case involving in Assembly convened, That a case involving the right of the colored man to hold office and in March last, he went direct to New

State, be heard and determined by said court, at Bank for \$20 000 more, in favor of said and we believe that the people of the State Kamball, making in all \$55.000, none of will, as they have heretotore always done, in which ever found its way into the State good faith abide the decision of the highest fudicial tribunal of the State whenever so deand appropriated humself in vio ation of law
That resolution was passed by both houses if I had not sent the bank a synopsis of the of the Legislature of Georgia, and was vetoed code of Georgia bearing on this subject by the Go ernor, the very gentleman to whom you are now proposing to commit the whole ment, he hypothecated seven per cent Sixte

of Georgia before Congress and its Commutees than all the other citizens of the State put together. He gave us a copy of his dispatch—written in part by the President—to the Legislature of Georgia asking them to pass just such a resolution as this, and he believed it would be satisfactory to the Congression of law, drew \$10,000 back on last year, of the Haired Courtes. notwithstanding the House, by a vote of over three to one, directed him to charge it as an advance on the printing fund of the year This he did that he might save his \$25 000 public printing fund to silence the mouths of the press or subsid ze them in his behalf. He flooded the country with proclamations offering as high as \$5 000 for the apprehension of a single fugitive, when the customary reward eretofore has not exceeded \$200. At the same time he pardons those in custody who ave committed willful murder without trial. By a trick and fraud-no doubt through his instructions-on the last day of the last General Assembly a portion of the appropriation bill was passed—what I call an India-rubberblanket section -with no amount specified; yet, according to the Governor's interpretation and application, unlimited. This is in-dependent of the contingent fund of \$20,000 for the year, which, all but a few dollars, he exhausted in less than six months, mostly for incidental expenses of executive department". On this-what he makes the India-rubber blanket section, which, if strictly sonstraed, could amount to but a few thousand dollars—he has drawn nearly one hundred thousand dollars, the greater portion in the way of patronage to buy influence, over fif-teen thousand dollars being to fee attorneys only as "retainers."

> owls of outrages committed on Union men and colored citizens, he neglects to mention the many rapes committed by negroes on unoffending, defenseless, innocent girls and wo-As you have seen in my reports I was a Union man, epposed accession strenuously and publicly, my office being headquarters of the Union Association here: left the South National Bank in New York and had paid it with all my family in 1863; lived near Boston to the Messrs. Kimball, but using this lanuntil the close of the war; returned South in | guage: 1865; supported the Congressional measures of reconstruction; voted for and publicly sup-ported General Grant for President and Bu-lock for Governor; have always been classed Atlanta, cannot fail to receive your appro-in the civil, malitary or naval department of ported General Grant for President and Bu:as a "Radical" by the Democrats; have been in nearly every Southern State since the war, withholding my political opinions on no ocsaion; known to be a Northern man by ted the money. On the 21st day of Janubirth and residence until I was twenty-four ary, in answer to those charges, he sent years old, yet I have never been treated with the least severity and almost uniformly with | said :

While he gets up sensational telegrams, and

sooner under full reconstruction than military rule under the direction of Bullock, who shows his great inconsistency and want of shows his great inconsistency and want or sincerity by crying outrages, while he has exercised the pardoning power until courts and communication, to argue the property of that course, but simply to state the fact." to allay bitter animosities and promote peace and prosperity as the chief Executive of a great State, it has been and is still his effort to stir up hatred and strife, that he may get a firmer hold ou Georgia by which to exer cise his usurpations and tyranny on all who not at this date be troubled with reconstruc-tion in Georgia, or have cause to complain of him.

who have uniformly been Union men and Georgia to the other, did not come and re-favor the Congressional reconstruction, who quest him to call them together. It would eral soldiers, and he, believing them in good

The Democratic papers in the interest of Ballock, influenced by his patronage, are loud in their deaunciations of the fifteenth amendment, and bitterly oppose the reseating of colored members. When you reflect that Republicans aided this expulsion and that they and Bullock will secretly, if not openly, oppose their, being reseated by the General Assembly, in order that he may accurately the decision of the court, and bitterly oppose their secretary of the court, and to officers of the Chief States and your and strong to the purpose of drawing up a petition for being to discusse, that man, if he had moved to Georgia, would be sent to the pententary of the took a seat in the Georgia Legislature and took that oath, because he had in point of fact given aid to the rebellion and there was no direct physical force compelling him. The Democratic papers is, the interest of ceive how a Republican Congress can sustain

Most respectfully, yours, N. L. ANGIER
Treasurer of Georgia. Hon. James B. Beck, M. C., Washington,

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts-Will the genman allow me to ask him a question? Mr. Beck-Certainly. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts-Was it not

estified to by Governor Bullock, before the Committee on Reconstruction, that his transaction with the funds of the State had ail beeu eferred to the Legislature and examined by them, and that he had been exonerated from

Mr. Beck-This was the statement of Governor Bullock this morning; that such of known before the adjournment of the Legislature-because many of them have occurred since-were referred to a committee of the mittee had reported in his favor; but that

state, in connection with the questions asked him this morning by yourself, that he I do not know; but it has been atricken out, was empowered by the Legislature to effect as he could not take it himself.

loans and take charge of the finances of the State? Mr. Beck-He did; and he has taken offered bet house-I will state that Governor Bullock charge of the finances of the State in many subject. I propose to amend the act by reother particulars than this. But he never said that he had authority to use this money so drawn, and he did not profess or pretend together, to issue a proclamation calling for that he had. But his idea was that a major-ity of that committee did not believe that he was really guilty of anything wrong, and I Legis ature meets, shall be fully redo not say that he was; I do not charge if you are determined to pass this anything against him in any shape or form But there is the letter of the Treasurer of the State: there are the facts, and his own and in what manner? Ought not every dis-statement shows that the matter is now before the Legislature for further investigation

Mr. Beck-1 do

Mr Whittemore-Has the gentleman any proof in support of that stetement? Mr. Beck—Mr. Ang or, the State Tressurer, says that after the adjournment of the Legislature Governor Bullock went on to New York and drew \$20,000 out of the Fourth York and drew \$20,000 out of the Fourth National Bank, making \$35,000 in all; and how much further he would have gone be deem of know, if he, the Treasurer, had not epring and no chite man has ever been accomply of the code of Georgia to the bank. The officers decred under the new constitution of Georgia are not officers of the prospectively the Governor had no authority and not appear plainty on the record showing that the Governor had no authority

to do what he was doi: [Here the House took a recess] done for any political purpose whatever.

[Here the House took a recess]

Mr. Beck—Mr. Speaker, when I closed this afternoon I had caused to be read at the Clerk deep the letter of the State Treasurer of Georgia, and I had attempted to answer the questions put to me by the centleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) announced, Governor Bullock said that fifteen members were driven out of the prescribed in section nine, act of July 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the outh prescribed in section nine, act of July 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the court of the 19, 1857. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the 19, 1857. The eligibility of hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the 19, 1857. The eligibility of hol Mass chasetts (Mr Butler) and the gentleman trom South Caronas. (Mr. Whittemore) From ernor Bullock also stated that there were the amendment to the Constitution of the thet point, enthout repetition or allusion to twenty-five in the House and four in the Sentleman United States designated as article fourteen.

U.S. Grant, General. by the Go ernor, the very gentleman to whom you are now proposing to commit the whole power of the State of Georgia. It was as tair a resolution as could be passed by any legislation as could be passed by any legislation where to be used only in "renewal of larive assembly. It was done, too, at the requirest and with the sanction of the United States. General Grant of the United States. General Grant on Reconstruction to an Reconstruction to an Reconstruction to an Reconstruction to an Reconstruction to a fee fortieth Congress from the State of the fortieth Congress from the State of the major the respective of the committee and entries that the remark. And occurred better. I will proceed with the sanction of the United States designated as article fourteen. I have been used four in the Sent the point, extend four in the Sent the point take the point, extend four in the Sent the point take the lation were to be used only in "renewal of the construction, and that the remark. The House and four in the Sent the point take the construction, and that there were that the remark that there were that there were that the point take the point

to Governor Bullock in committee by me, so eligible under these provisions of this on that he might have a full opportunity to re- resign, fifty-one vacancies if Governor Buply to it and refute if he could the state nones lock be correct in his statement, therein contained, which neither he not any Now, why should the Legislature be sum

As I have said, I make no charges against Gov. Bullock, for I know nothing personally about him : but the State Treasurer of Geor gia and the Legislature have made the charges which I have read, and they are of a most serious character.

and of justice, you ought to put her in charge of some officer by whom tuture pro-

eedings will, beyond doubt, be properly con-

Another fact I will state here, as I stated before when the bill was up in April last The money that Governor Bullock paid to Mesars. Kimball never was pretended to be a debt of the State of Georgia. The city of Atlanta had agreed, in consideration of the removal of the State capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta, to furnish the State with suitable buildings; and after Governor Bullock had drawn the first \$35 000 of the ma mey which he is charged with misappropriating, he on the 13th of January sent a message to the Legislature, in which he set forth that he had drawn his money out of the Fourth

"The satisfactory manner in which the ener-Atlanta, cannot fail to receive your appro-

A few few days afterward charges were made against him of having misappropria in a message to the Legislature, in which he

the General Assembly, to make certain advances of money to the Messrs Kimball, and obtained the money for such advances from the Fourth National Bank upon my official

sage to justify himself in what he had done. after those charges had been made, after the Legislature had adjourned, he went to New ! will not become his personal adherents and which has ever found its way into the treased here, unless the oath is intended to be used one.

accomplices in mischief and self-interest, ury of Georgia. All these are matters of self-interest, is now which is the principal cause of the unsettled rious consideration, and show that he is proposed to exclude rom the Legislature all state of public affairs in Georgia. Democrats personally interested in preventing the meeting the meeting who gave any aid or comfort to the rewith him are as good for his selfish purposes as Republicans, and he has found not a few to yield to his patronage. Had it been the good not called the Legislature together. It was a measure of direct physical force or fraud." portion of Georgia to have a wise, honest and beyond all question because of the pen- or il such words had been used as would have just executive, the general government would dency of these charges and the certainty executed men was rendered involutary aid.

feel that Georgia is their home, and who love cool decreased that Georgia is their home, and who love have been improper in them; it was, in fact, fath to be Federal soldiers, had given them cool decreased the form of the control o Assembly, in or let that he may secure vioent Congressional action; and further, that
Bullock with his adherents defeated the fifteenth amendment last winter, I cannot conceive how a Republican Congress can sust in

gether with a view of giving them an opporing a d and comfort to the resulting, unintentionally, while in lact he was believing
that he was adding the Union cause, was giving a d and comfort to the resulting, unintentionally, while in lact he was adding the Union cause, was giving a d and comfort to the resulting, unintentionally, in or let that he may secure vioent Congressional action; and further, that
bullock with his adherents defeated the fifteenth amendment last winter, I cannot conceive how a Republican Congress can sust in

entermination of the court, in the tunity to meet the question of reseating those colored men in accordance with the decision of direct paysical force. And yet tais bitle of the Supreme Court. But, sir, Le tailed to proposes that he shall be fined from five for him or his triends now. But his conduct | oned for not less than one year if he has be and the relation in which he stands to that the powers which this bill proposes to conter

In this connection let me also state that in the investigation before the Committee on Reconstruction to-day, on the examination of General Farnsworth, Governor Buttock him self admitted that if the recommendation of General Grant had been carried out and the test outh, known as the iron-clad outh, had been required of the Governor and the memhese matters as had occurred and were bers of the Legislature of Georgia, he could not have taken that oath, because during the war he had given aid and comfort to the armies of the Confederate States; that he had Legislature, and that a majority of that com- been an express agent, and in his capacity as such be had during the rebellion in every the Legislature itself had overruled the re- from giving it ade and comfor.; and that h port of the majority and adopted the report | could not have taken that test outh himself of the minority refusing to exonerate him | which the president recommended should b That was his statement this morning; and applied to all the members of the Legislature he stands on the record now with the of the State of Georgia, over which he seeks Legislature refusing to concur with the re- to preside. He had never held any office b port of the majority in his favor, holding the fore the war, and therefore would take the inster over him as a threat for impeach-ment which is now required, but not the oath Which the President in his message asked Mr. Whittemore-Did not the Governor Congress to prescribe The latter outh has been stricken out, whether to save him or not

Now a word or two on the amendments which I propose, and the reason way they are ore I turn to another branch of this quiring the Governor, at the same time he issues his proclamation calling the Legislature an election in all the districts not now represented, so that the State of Georgia, when the Legis ature meets, shall be fully represented, gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Buttler) claims that this would be an outrage. How, is not full now, ought it not to be full before Mr. Whittemore—The gentleman says that ment to the Constitution? Ought it not to be ought not all the people of Georgia to be represented before any important legislation is transacted? Governor Bullock himself to-day gave the committee this information: five members of the Legislature are dead, and there were not three murdered, as stated by pears from all the evidence that it was not construction acts, nor are they officers electdone for any political purpose whatever, ed under any so called State authority, and

I say here that that letter which was read there are, or will be if all those he deems in instructed the Governor to communicate to

friend of his has attempted with any streets that letter, if true or if half true d min cless in those districts? Why should not each cless in those districts? Why should not each cless in those districts? moned without at the same time a proclamathat letter, if true or it half rue d min strates that he is, of all men, the very last that this Congress should make an absolute de pot, as this bill proposes, over the Ligislature of the State of Georgia. That Legislature of the Estate of Georgia. That Legislature of the Estate of Georgia and before whom the has been charged with official malfeasance, and before whom these charges are now being investigated and yet remain undecided, outht to be allowed to meet before this house takes it by the through and crushes it out of existence, as this bill proposes. If those charges are true or described by the charges are true or described by the charges are later hearing the report of the minority reported nine incligable. The serve investigation, and if you are determined to turn the State of Georgia out of the Union and restore her to the condition of a considerability of the communication each house appointed a communication those people a fair opportunity to assemble gible; states, however, that he has official in their Legislature and be represented by formation that certain of these members have men who are qualified—ander ulitary power that their disabilities removed by Congress and calls on me to overrule the decision of up the vacancies, who allowed the full Legisthe Senate and declare vacant the seats of ture of Georgia to pass upon any amend- those members reported against by one mem ment to the Constitution; to pass upon the election of Senators and to treat her as you not been removed. I am not disposed to alwould any other State to which you intend ter the position I have assumed that it is the to give any reasonable chance to do justice to herself. Yet the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) seems to thimk it would be an outrage not to allow it to be done, and nence the amendment is proposed in good

faith.

I also propose to add in second section the word "voluntarily" before the words "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the the United States." And I insist that this House, if it has a proper respect for itself, will insert that word. In the test outh, known as the iron-clad oath, which was made as strong as it could possibly be made. I pre-sume to exclude everybody concerned in any wiy in the rebellion from holding a Federal office, from begining to end uses that language. Here it is.

That hereafter every person elected or apthe public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, posed by the provisional Governor, and over before entoring upon the duties of such office and before being entitled to any of the salary or other employments there of, take and subjectibe the following oath or affirmation: I A B, do solemaly swear (or members to retain seats under their own Public sentiment will set itself against and correct what few political outrages there may have been—though I have seen none—much sooner under full recomptencies that I have seen none—much sooner under full recomptencies that I have seen none—much in the General Assembly, to make certain adviven no mid, countenance counsel or entire the recomptencies that I have seen none—much in the General Assembly, to make certain adviven no mid, countenance counsel or entire the recomptencies to retain seats under their own oddy. It is proper I should add that there are against the United States since I have been actually been actually several to retain seats under their own oddy. It is proper I should add that there are against the United States since I have been actually been actually several to retain seats under their own oddy. It is proper I should add that there are against the United States since I have been actually several to retain seats under their own oddy. It is proper I should add that there are against the United States since I have been actually several to retain seats under their own oddy. It is proper I should add that there are against the United States since I have been actually several to retain seats under their own oddy. It is proper I should add that there are against the United States since I have been actually several to retain seats under their own oddy. It is proper I should add that there are against the United States since I have been actually several to retain seats under their own oddy. It is proper I should add that there are against the United States since I have been actually several to retain seats under their own odds. given no aid, countenance counsel or en-couragement to persons engaged in armed undisturbed. So far as I can ascertain the mostling thereto: that I have neither sought trouble is a personal one, arising out of the nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the contest for United States Senatorisip. I functions of any office whatever exercise the should also add that the Senate, whose actuations of any office whatever under any anthority or pretended authority or in hostility and could have parged itself of such mem-

thereto."

If the word "voluntary" was inserted in
If the word "voluntary" was inserted in
the iron-slad oath why should it not be inserted that I am called on to do more than I have
Gro. Means. York and drew \$20,000 more, not one cent of the iron-stad oath why should it not be inserted as a trap to catch those men? It is now

there might have been some propriety in it. Sir. take this case out of the thousand that disloyalty in her borders, and you should not mistake contempt for Bullock for dislike to the Federal Government.

Our best substantial men, including those the contempt for Bullock for dislike to the Federal Government.

Our best substantial men, including those the contempt for Bullock for dislike to the federal soldier.

These facts all appeared before the commight be imagined Suppose that man in mittee, and the only excuse which now comes the form the including those that the members of that Legislative, and the imagined Suppose that man in their tree this case out of the thousand that might be imagined Suppose that a man in the imagined Suppose that a man in the imagined Suppose that a man in the imagine of Suppose that a man in the ima do so. His failure to do it is no good excuse han fred to two thousand dollars and impriscome a citizen of Georgia and shall dare to body is one of the highest considerations why take his sent in the Legislature! That is the he should be pronounced not a fit man to be way in which the bill now stands; and hence at the head of the State of Georgia with all the importance and propriety of the amendment I suggested, to ins-rt the words "shall have voluntarily." Common justice requires that you shall not entrap and punish men who have been intentionally guilty of no wron , and this House will regret and be ashamed of this bill unless these words are inserted. The common sense, the common

t e words I propose left out. amend by inserting the words "and as such amend by inserting the words and as such in occurrence of the United States," because the third sec-of the United States," because the third secor the United States," because the third section of the fourteenth amendment provides that no man shall be disqualified tr ing office unless he has not only held an office under the United States before the war, believe that the President did willfully and or under some State government, but had previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States That is the express provision of the third section of the fourteenth amendment, and it is to make to what paper of Gen Grant he refers wherein this bid conform to that that I propose to he recommends that the test-oath shall be reoffer this amendment. Is not that right? qu'red? Are you going to app y the test-oath, or are Mr B.ck-I will read that portion of the you going to make the bill conform to the President's message sent to this House on the hird section of the fourteenth amendment? first day of the session: f you are going to do it in good faith why s so said by his friends. I believe it. I of them by the reconstruction a is as to the ineligibility of members of the Georgia Legislature is untrue:

Headquarters War Department,
Washington, D. C. April 29, 1868;
Mojor General George G. Meade Commanding Third Military District: I have carefully read your letter of 16th April and inclosures. I see nothing in them

ooth houses that until compliance was had with the laws of Congress I considered them provisional and subject to my control, and that I could not consider either house legally organized until it had examined into and deaw and required action to be taken under it I do not feel myself comp tent to overrule the deliberate action of a legislative body who report they have conformed to the rule I laid own for their guidance. If I was the sole

but such as the constitution prescribed, as prohibiting any test in advance of the house having control, and as leaving to each house the right to decide. My judgment, therefore, is to acquiesce in the decision of the Senate, and leave to Con-gress such action as may hereafter be deemed Failing even to communicate the fact on the 13th of January, failing even when charged on the 21st, when he sent in his massage to justify himself in what he had done. In the United States hostile or inimical of the Senate and judge for myself on the

and exclusive judge of the qualifications of members I should have exercised my prero

gative before allowing the houses to organ-

ize. I construed the disputch of Mr. Wilson

o Governor Warmoth, probioiting any oath

GEO MEADE, Major General R C. DRUM. Assistant Adjutant General. In reply to this telegrain the following were sent to Gen Mende:

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1863 M.j. Gen. Geo G Meade: Your dispatch has been received and forwarded to Gen. Grant for instructions. JOHN H. RAWLINS. Chief of Staff.

A true copy: R. C DRUM. Assistant Adjutant Washington, D. C. July 20, 1868.

Maj. Gen. Geo G. Meade, Commanding Third Military District: Gen Grant is now at Denver. Answer will probably reach you day after te-morrow.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff. A true copy: R C DRUM. Assistant Adjutant General.

WA*HINGTON, D. C. July 23, 1868. M.j Gen. Geo. G Meade, Commanding Third

Military District: The following dispatch just received: DENVER, Col., July 21, 1868. To J ha A. Mawlins:
M.j Gen Meade's dispatch received. His

onclusions are approved U. S. GRANT, General. JUHN A RAWLINS.

The reconstruction committee of this house of which Gov. Boutwell was chairman, announced that it would not be required. The Attorney General of the United States, in an opinion delivered at the request of the Presient, decided that it could not be required in firginia waen General Camby asked for injustice of every man, woman, and child, formation. And after all this, after all that black or white, in the United States would the President has done and said in relation revolt against such a provision as this with to Georgia and Virginia, he would staltify e words I propose left out.

I also gave notice that I would move to quired. In none of the Southern States has been required -neither in North Carolina, in Georgia, and both he and the Attorney General had said that in Virginia it should intentionally recommend that the Legislature of Georgia shall now be required to take the

test-oath Mr E dridge-I won'd ask the gentleman

Mr Bock-I will read that portion of the

"Seven States which pissed ordinances not comply with the terms of that third section and put in the words which it requires places in the Union. The eighth, G orgin. hall be inserted? You cannot require the held an election at which she ratified her test oath. You do not propose to do it; constitution, r publican in form, el cird a although the President recommended that Governor, nembers o Congress, a State Legist should be required I have no doubt, from information that I have received since, that the President did not intend to do t. It met and performed all the acts then required believe in because I am unwilling to suppose that the Precident would do it after he had announced that that oath would not be required of them, as he did in his telegrams to of the State), they unseated the colored memtieneral Meade, when General Meade sub-mitted the question to him whether it could some members who are disqualified by the er not, as the following to egrams show; and third clause of the fourteenth amendment to hey show further that Builock's statement the Constitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise without delay to enact a law authorizing the Governor Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each memoer to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of

Mr Eidridge-fruit, then, is the spinion of the President at present. I supposed that was what you referred to, but I wanted it to appear plainly on the record.

Mr. B-ch-I say, and it is the only charit-

ble construction, in view of the past bistory of the President, of his own written telegrams to General Meage, which I have read, that it is the only charitable construction to bel eve that he did not at the time understand or fully comprehend the force of the language used by him in his message. I am willing to assume that such a the fact until we have some further evidence against him.

I have never made any factious opposition

asertion.

Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitously
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The privileges extended to annual advertisers will
e strictly confined to their own business, and adrtisements occupying more space than contraction, or advertisements foreign to the legitima business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates. Sewing Machines. ILCOX & IBBS' MACHINE, 72 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio AT THE UNION PAIR HELD AT ISLAND PARK, M. T., in 1865, there was made the only really thorough and scientific triat ever conducted between sewing in tchines.
The agents for the competing machines were re-

STEPULATIONS WITH AUTEDINERS

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The agents for the competing machines were required to make a minute list of all the advantages claimed for their machines, and each particular claim subjected separately to the most thorough test and examination. The results were decisive and all in fav. of the Wilcox & Gibbs. The following are some of the advantages which were claimed for this machine:

It is the simplest. Claim sustained.

It is he least if, ble to get out of ordor. Sustained It is the best made machine; every part being an exact duplicate. Sustained.

It runs the easiest. Sustained.

It runs the faitlest. Sustained.

It requires less mechanical shill to operate it. Sustained.

It requires less mechanical shill to eperate it. Sustained.

It requires less time and instruction to leave to use it. Sustained.

It is the most certain and reliable in operation ustained.

It is the most certain and reliable in operation ustained.

Nore—it is a fact worthy of remark, that during the entire trial—which continued without normal satisfied and since for nearly seven hours—not a stitch was missed, nor the thread once broken on a needle broken or bent, by the Wilcox & Gobs machine. No kind of ork was attempted to be done on it has was not accomplished, and done in a perfect number of the machine. It is needle is the shortest. Sus ained.

Its needle is the shortest. Sus ained.

It is besoled, and therefore stronger than one with a small shank. Sustained.

The needle is secured in its place by a patented.

It is beveled, and therefore stronger than one visa a small shank. Sustained.

The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it self-adjusting, so that netter skill our experience is necessary in setting it contained.

It uses but one thread, and thus avoids the necessity of comprisated machinery, which is required for two threads. Sustained.

It sows directly from the spool, thus making it the shuttle. Sustained.

It sows directly from the spool, thus making it the shuttle. Sustained.

It makes the "Niloux & Gibbs" or "twisted loop stick"—a stitch original with this medice, and make by no other—which for some proof is superior to the lock stitch.

Note—The trial upon this claim was very them, and the practical tests in nute and accesses. Such mechine was required to use three in the same spool, make the sitch of the same length as well of the same length as well on the times of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in every test in fover of the vices of story in an or wear, these the lock-titch. Sustained.

Note—This claim was also very severely tested, in the case in more clastic and stronger than the machine.

The seam is more clastic and stronger than the

The seam is more elastic and atronger than the ck-stitch. Sustained.
The seam is also the most even and beautiful. ustained.

instained.
The scan is always self-fastened, thus avoiding the necessity of a "revers be feed," or any other complicated device for that purpose. Sustained. Its ten ion is more simple and more scally adjusted. Sustained are more early adjusted. It will do a greater variety of work. Sustained. The machine is more early and speedily changed from one kind of work to another. Sustained, in consequence of the shorter swarp of the needle, here is much less wear of the thread from its vibratine through the needle's eye is the act of sewing, ustained.

A miller needle can be used with the same size.

and through the needle's eye is the act of sewing, ustained.

A miller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on lisenest ther hard seads. Sustained.

It has he best hommer. Sustained.

It has the best braider Sustained.

It has the best hander sustained.

It has the best braider Sustained.

It has the best hander sustained.

It has the best hommer, Sustained.

It has the best hander sustained.

It has the best hommer, Sustained.

It has the best hommer.

It has the best hommer.

It has the best hommer.

Sustained.

It has the best hommer.

Sustained.

It has the best hommer.

Sustained.

It has the hard had best with the wildow as the sustained to several sustained.

It has the had had best had bes sh or ap, roved notes. Active agents wanted, to whom liberal inucemen s are offered. Where no agencies are en

ablished, parties can order by mail, as the intions accompany each machine enable one to ac-J. R. AYRES.

72 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. REFERENCES:

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Sufety Fire Jacket. IN SECURING MYSELF.

I THEREBY SECURE MY NEIGHBOR

ACCIDENTAL LOSSES,

AND RELIEVE MY MIND AT ONCE

From the Fearful Dread of Fire

Which is the certain, and positive result, sooner of ater from a defective flue. All smoke and fire flues are in a measure deceive, and especially to when p ping for foves come in close proximity to wood. They are dangerous and un cliable, either with or without Crocks, as the nume ous fires occurring where they are used a means of safety amply prove. These crocks necessarily contract and expand, being the effect of the change of t mperature from heat to cold, causing the more crocks, thereby rendering them most insecure when you suppose you have the greatest safe y. The great majority of the condigrations in this country originate from some defection in the flue when pipes are used acconductors of heat and smoke, and it will continue to be so, untit the crocks are dispensed with and something more reliable and durable is substituted. This defect and uncertainty is at once removed and security made available when it is desired, by J. B. HARRIS'

PATENT FIRE PROOF JACK TI Which has been examined, proved, and highly and urgently recommended.

GERMANTOWN, Bracken co., Ky., September 19th, 1868.

WE, the Committee, ap ointed to examine and report upon the great security given to properly and life, by the i-troduction of J. B. HARRIST F. M. PRIOF JACKET, would respectfully and argently fecome and it to the consideration of the Directory of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Association, as eminently deserving their approval, by an anappropriate premium. an appropriate premium.

J. W. CRUM. T. NORRIS. A. BOWARD. A. SOWARD.

Recinform A warded.

Having obtained of the United States letters patent for a Safety Jack t, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire originating from defective fines, or where iron pipes are used as conductors to ramoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfaction where wood or other combustible material a sy be placed in closs proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steem-roats, ruilroad ears; d.c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheaded, and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the shove invention; also, terr is rish rights, to such as may wish to engage n selling privileges, either by State or county.

Orders selicited and security warranted. Apply, giving the size of pipe used in the Fig. to

State and County Bights for Sale.

Marble Dorks MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS H. GILMORE. Second street. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. Orders from the country solicited. Persons ing work, by communicating the same, a promptly waited apon.

THOMAS M. GREEN. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

A controversy is being carried on in the Louisville papers between SAM MCKEE and Col. J. H. H. WOODWARD; in which the parties are particularly abusive of each other. It all originares in the fact that Mckee has managed to make himself very obnoxious to members of his own party in this State by his constant interference in the matter of appointments He is as thoroughly detested by the greater part of the leading Radicals in Kentucky as he has long been by decent men of all other parties. It would have been far more to the credit of these Radicals, bowever, had their dislike been practically exhibited at an earlier day, when Mc-KEE had some influence, instead of being the fallen creature he now is. The following affidavit of Col. C. A. GILL, contained in one of Woodward's letters, is amusing, viz:

"STATE OF KENTUCKY.

JEFFEBSON COUNTY, 68. On this 25th day of October, 1869, before me J. W. Root, a notary public, personally appeared Charles A. Gill, of Louisville, Ky., who states on onth that he is acquainted with Sam McKee, U.S. penson agent at Louisville, Ky., that he has known him by reputation for several years, and personally for about one year, that he knows the political history of S' m McKee, and states said McKee, by upon himself the contempt was openly repudiated by them, among whom | tent to await the influence of time upon may be mentioned the Hon, John A. Bingham. He further says that while in the city of Washington, in the month of January last, upon the petition and recommendation of R. Tarvin Baker, James Speed, T. B. Feirleigh, G. C. in such a case as this. Departmental or Wharton, Robert F. Baird Gen. Speed S. Fry. himself and many other Republicans, a bill was introduced itto the House of Representatives to relieve from political disabilities The thing cannot be hastened without im-Phil. Lee, Commonwealth's Attourney for for this judicial district, which bill was warm ly advocated and supported by Hon. W. B faci itated by thrift and prudence on the Stokes, Hor. James F. Wilson and most of part of the Government, and the country the leading Republicans in the House of the Representatives, and passed by a vo e of more than two-thirds of said House, and violently and malignantly opposed by said McKee after being importuned by many leading Republicans in Lee's district to support said bill, to after an express promise to this affiant ing of political disabilities should be left alone to the loyal people in the districts in which the applicants for relief resided, and that, as the loral people in Lee's district seemed to lican Congress responsible.

Republican and a Republicante Circuit Judge or Commonwealth's lican Congress responsible.

Attorney—that office which I have made so want bim relieved, he would not prevent it. although he could not vote for said bill. At-ter this promise he did all in his power to prevent the relief of the disabilities of said Lee whose private reputation as a gentleman

this affiant, is of no advantage to the Refilling the office he now holds.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of October, 1869. J. W. Root, Notary Public, Jefferson County Kentucky

If the anonymous author of the article in the Carlisle Mercury over the signature of a SIMON PURE DEMOCRAT had designed to advertise himself as a thoroughbred ass, he could not have accomplished his purpose more effectually than he has managed in the brayings which we publish in full in another column. When we made the exposures published recently in the EAGLE, and fortified our statements by the most conclusive evidence, it was with the full knowledge that the proof of a man being a rogue was the best recommendation he could have to the favor and admiration of all such cattle as the Mercury's silly correspondent. The idea that we, who hate never taken the trouble to obtain a liceuse to practice law, exposed corraption in officials in order to further an ambition to be elected Prosecuting Attorney or Circuit Judge of this District, is as ridiculous as the statement that the editor of this paper ever solicited office at the hands of the Democratic party is false. Of the good taste and propriety of the admission into his columns of such a wantou. mendacious and brainless assault upon one from whom he has received nothing but courtesy and kind treatment, is a question of which we leave Mr. Scuppes and his readers to judge. If his position renders it necessary for him to court favor and patronage

THE TAXES AND THE DEBT.

The cry still is, Reduce the Taxes; by falling prices, to pray for it as a measure absolutely necessary. The mechanics high prices without a murmur while they toxation. On no other subject are the The result is therefore injurious, without view, to vote upon themselves a tax which people half so united or half so decided. a single counterbalancing benefit, They complain of the taxes as a burden peril of the trial which every branch of The usury laws as they now exist as a bartem of taxation. We are sustaining the less to expect it to come to the State while fiscal strain of war in a period of peace. We are paying the penalties of war years after the necessity for their exaction ceased. Hence the depth and university of the demand for relief. East and West, North excess of the legitimate requirements of to meet the requirements of all depart- power and endorsed fully the resolutions pasthe Government; of expediency, because a diminution of the load is essential to the safety of great and varied interests, enterare for the most part advocates ef monopoly; they would withhold relife from the (which, by the way, excludes every white railroad is regard to the subject of a Branch

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE of debt long in advance of its maturity. The Missouri Legislature ratified the and Hillsborro and also passed a resolution regardless of the suffering and loss which Fifteenth Amendment on Friday, by a vote that as soon as enough money was subscribthat effort entails upom commerce and in- of 22 to 3 in the Senate, and 86 to 34 in ed to grade the road from the intersection dustry. It is persisted in, moreover, with | the House. strange indifference to the fact that the nearer we approach resumption the heavier same. The farmer receives less for his dorse the dogma. products, the merchants less for his goods, the workman less for his labor, while the Hon, George T. Hatbert and the Maysexactions of the Government continue unabated. Supposing specie paments to be restored without previous reform in the matter of taxation, the result would virtually be an increase of taxation:-for hough the rate remained the same, the available means of taxpayers would be reduced. The effect of such a condition of things cannot be doubted. Such taxes in such circumstances could not be collected. There would be a falling off in the reve enue at a time when its prompt and full collection would be of the highest importance to the credit of the Government. It is not more certain that to re-

then that its accomplishment must be preceeded by a large, well-considered, and lumny at the moment it lifts its front. eminently just reduction of the taxes. No reasons of their own, foster the delusion; the national resources, and the operation of natural laws upon all the elements of legislative declarations in favor of immediate resumption are mere legerdemain. periling vast interests. But it may be faci hated by thrift and prudence on the may be prepared for its action by lightenthat the story of what he is doing with the

WILLIAM L. GOGGIN.

A telegram from Richmond announces the death of this gentleman on Tuesday is unsulfied, and who has labored nost ardu- last. He was born on the 31st of May, ously, both before and after the introduction 1807, in Bedford county, Virginia; reof said bill, to secure to the negro the right ceived a good education, and, after study- this to fool or mislead them in the least? This affiant further says, that by reason of ing law, was admitted to the bar in 1828. Oh! we imagine not—we guess not—we think the had character, public and private, of Entering into politics as a whig, he was not—we know not. This is the intent, in our said McKee, he (McKee) in the judgment of elected a member of the State Legislature elected a member of the State Legislature epinion, of the systematic, concocted scheme publican party, but an injery, detriment, and in 1836; and on the expiration of his term of the Meyavillo informers. Oh! what a He considers that said McKee | declined re-election. In 1839 he was elect | sweet name, to be informer and an accuser. has rendered no service to this party entitling him to its consideration, and his services as a soldier, which this affant learns from the official record amounts simply to he was appointed one of the visitors to stand? It is a very hard thing that a man nothing, and this affunt does not think that West Point by President Filmore. In cannot get an office in Damocratic ranks after such a record entitles a man to the name of a soldier. This affiant does not consider 1859 Mr. Goggin was the Whig can-laboring for years before the war to destroy throws some light upon the life of Governor said McKee mantally or morally capable of didate for Governor of Virginia and was it, and, during the war, "five rebel, or Dem- Bullock, of Georgia. It says of him that defeated by LETCHER, the candidate of ocratic necks, were not sufficient to appears the Democrats. The deceased took no his wrath for the death of one Union man-a L. B. Goggin, of this county.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST.

tracting very general and deserved atten- them but we reckon we can't help it. ion. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to procure the reneal of these | wit us to tell you the baleful news, that you laws. That they bear injuriously upon the can neither get office at Democratic hands, financial and business interest of the commonwealth is very generally admitted. George T. Halbert. He stands too high for festly most imperative. The arguments still urged in favor of usury laws are antiquated; they are not suited to the times in which we live, nor are they supported by sound logical arguments. They derive, so far as we are advised, their value (?) from their age; but the same line of reasoning would introduce the kiel beat instead of the palatial steamer on our western rivers, and the stage coach instead of the locomotive. We have simply outgrown a state of affairs which demands laws regulating the price which commodi- for them. ies may be exchanged.

The proposition is so self-evident and conclusive that argument seems rather to weaken than to strengthen it. The principle is applied to no other commodity except money. The man who deals in any of the vast catalogue of commodities known to the commercial world regulates for bimself in this way he is to be pitied. prices upon the basis of supply and demand; or if the values upon any other might choose to discuss the project of the hypothesis, the law of suppy and demand Branch Railroad through this place to the is very certain to interfere with his calcu- mountains. I had hoped that an abler pen than lations and arrangments. Money however | mine might take up this subject and discuss The trading class is literally united in favor has been made an exception—an exception it in all its important relations, but I cannot of reduction. The farmers are compelled, without reason, and the law which at- standidly by, and see such an opportunity tempts to regulate the prices of money is passiwithout endeavoring to arouse our people daily and almost hourly ignored in every to a sense of their duty and interest in this and laborers, who bore the hardships of mart of trade in the broad land. For matter. A rapid survey of the present con all practical purposes it is a dead letter, dition of affairs in regard to the project will were incident to a great national struggle. but it has, nevertheless, the effect of crea- be appropriate in this article. protest against that continuance of high ting hesitancy on the part of lenders, and In asking the three precincts of our Country prices which proceeds from exhorbitant of keeping lonable capital from the State. "viz." Flemingsburg, Elizaville, and Fair-

beyond their strength. They know that tucky is more money. Maysville has en- and Lexington Railroad Company Northern much of the depression which afflicts in- terpize and carry torward, and Kentucky dustry, and much of the bitterness and has vast sources of wealth to develop. trade endures, grow out of the present sys- rier to the inflow of capital, and it is useour law-makers impose upon it burdens and hazzards greater than those of other in more than one regard, and our business road through our town to the Lumber, Coal men should make a vigorous effort during and Iron regions of Morgan, Carter and other ments of business.

ing into the sum of national prosperity. has got into congress from South Caro- several gentlemen were appointed to visit The journals which oppose the demand line, proposes for Virgina that, after the Maysville and confer with the citizens of iron-clad oath of July, 1862, is taken, that place, and with the directory of the cant seats shall be "awarded to their eligible opponents who received the next highest number of votes at the late election."

The mistake of Mr. Boutwell's policy is, says the New York Times, that it aims at engage of the late of that State, congress at encentrating effort upon the reduction

Cant seats shall be "awarded to their eligible opponents who received the next highest number of votes at the late election."

If these provisions should fail to radicalize the legislature of that State, congress of the encentrating effort upon the reduction

Cant seats shall be "awarded to their eligible opponents who received the next highest number of the enterprise. The latter directed books to be had, at the Western Medical edice. 137, Syn. more street. Cincinnati, Onio. Send stump or circular. Female disorders speedily sured. Medical commissions to superintend the subscription, at Maysville, Flemingsburg, Poplar Plains

All confidential to many vigor by the eure and only known remaises, to be had, at the Western Medical edice. 137, Syn. more street. Cincinnati, Onio. Send stump or circular. Female disorders speedily sured. Medical commissions to superintend the subscription, at Maysville, Flemingsburg, Poplar Plains

All confidence of youth or other curs. young middle aged or even old men, permanently rescred to many vigor by the eure and only known remaises, to be had, at the Western Medical edice. 137, Syn. more street. Cincinnati, Onio. Send stump or circular. Female disorders speedily sured. Medical commissions to superintend the subscription, at Maysville, Flemingsburg, Poplar Plains

All confidence of the enterprise. The latter directed books to be had, at the Western Medical edical commissions to superintend the subscription, at Maysville, Flemingsburg, Poplar Plains

The chances are said to be adverse to grading, farnishing Engineers &c, &c. existing burdens become, and that if re- the proposition declaring in favor of the sumption were effected the collection of infallibility of the POPE by the Roman these burdens would be simply impossible. | Council. The American Bishops and Values are falling, but taxes remain the Archbishops, it is believed are ready to in-

ville Eagle.

CARLISIE, Ky., Jan. 4, 1870. Editor Carlisle Mercury :- We have read and examined carefully all the articles which announced that Maysville was sfill ready to to state to the public the kind of man we have encouragement, and active aid and support. always known Mr. H. to be. In the first from her. place, however, we have no reply to make to the charges above referred to, as ready to step its foot upon the head of ca- ject.

We know nothing of the proof of the prudent financier dreams of hurrying re- Eagle's charges, neither do we care, for mal. Honey, two respectable and well-known sumption. Charlatens may talk of its ice might hatch snything, and we are not feasibility, and interested classes will, for willing that that kind of a spirit shall be the on Saturday last upon the affidavit of a negro moderator of the official conduct of our best girl named Susan Simons, who charged them but practical persons, who have studied and most worthy public officials. If with the murder of a man named Echols his violent course while a member of Congress the experience of other countries, and accusations are needed let them come like some three months ago. It was proven on know the difficulties which beset the trade disinterested justice, and let them be fairly the examination that the charge was false, party in Congress, to such an extent toat he and industry of the United States, are conmild hand of mercy.

such charges in such a spirit, for remember, their stead, as somebody must lead; and quitted. might not the accuser be after the lead? This would be a very nice strategy (after having failed to get office, although asking for it often and repeatedly, before being in the organizathey had ferreted out corruption, exposed it. and immediate, the country will hold a me to Congress from the Ninth District or pure, by my unsided efforts, except-and -and-assisted me a little. For these services I don't think it improper in me again asking for an office (which I so devoutly wish

for."-aside). But will Democrate permit such stuff as part of consequence in the rebellion. He thing that would occur in war, especially graphic operator at Utica, N. Y., but hadn't was a gentleman of ability and was much when fighting the rebels of 1861-2-3-4-5; brains enough to succeed. Losing his sitesteemed. The deceased was a brother of neither were ten rebel or Democratic houses more than enough to satisfy his vengeance if ist's) house was burned. It's a pity that a The subject of interest and the effect of man of that sort cannot lead those "rebels he present usury laws of the State, is at- and Democrats" now. Oh! we are sorry for

But before we close let us say, oh! do pernor can you injure the fair reputation of Mr. His name glitters brighter at the close of each successive accusation, and his popularity grows stronger in proportion to the number of malignant words uttered against him. we never knew anything of him but what comports truly with the character of a christian hearted gentleman, and he is a Democrat of the "pure water' -- one from his child-

This much we have said, and hope that Democrats will keep their own eyes open, and not ask the "Maysville informers" to do it lost his life by injuries received in a railroad

In plain language, we sign ourselves just what we are-a

SINON-PURE DEMOCRAT. [From the Flemingsburg Democrat.]

The Branch Railroad. FLEMINGSBURG, KY., DEC. 31st, 1869. Editor of the Democrat:- In a short but pointed editorial of some time ago, you offered the use of your columns to any person who

The great need of Maysville and Ken- to be paid in as capital stock in the Maysville not greater, than the amount which we might raise by such tax; and the president and dised by the citizens meeting.

In August last a public meeting was One WHITTEMORE, a carpet-bagger who held in the courthouse in this place, and

at McGraws Spring to Flemingsburg, that their company would contract for the "However" when the commissioners were prepared to open books for subscription here, it was found that Maysville despite all her high sounding generosity, had only

given the word of promise to the ear, and made no movement whatever in favor of the enterpr'se. A short time since the Editor of the EAGLE advised our citizens to go to work and

agitate the subject of this Branch road, and have appeared in the Maysville Eagle against | us the helping hand. But we need someththe official conduct of the Hou. Geo. T. Halling more tangible from Maysvile than bert, and, after so doing, we feel it our duty mere promises and protestations, we need

Come, gentlemen, don't back down, let us go to work with might and main they speak for themselves. We could This Branch road to our mountain country not overlook the malignant spirit mani- is groaning with wealth. It is of too much fested in them, and when malice is the value to Maysville, to ourselves, and to all foundation of any charge against a man of Eastern Kentucky to suffer any delay the public demands no reply, but universally With your permission I may use your colturn to specie payments is a work of years | condemns the accuser, and will ever be found | umus for some future articles on this sub-

A. Edwards, Esq., and Capt. Samuel R. citizens of Montgomery, Ala., were arrested make the charge at the instance of Laurence Oh! but let us be delivered from political Speed, a negro member of the Legislature. malignance. Let Democrats not listen to and the supposed murderer of Mr. Echols. The girl was arrested for perjury, and Mr. if Democratic leaders are disgraced, a stain Laurence Speed has been committed to jail to is thereby thrown over the whole party. If answer to the charge of murder. Edwards our leaders are displaced, others must take and Honey were of course bonorably ac-

Among the duels that deserve to be recorded, is that between the celebrated Irish barristers, John Philpot Curran and John tion one long, long, long month) to bring our | Eagan, nicknamed ("Bully Eagan." The best loaders down and then proclaim that latter was a man of immense size, while Curran was slim and short. The chances of course of public opinion if he imagines and accomplished a mighty purpose for their being hit were, therefore, in favor of the country, and at the last of their tale of good former, for (as Curran said), it was like firand make no captions opposition to debt will reconcile the people to the burd-deeds, say: "Now, fellow-citizens, I would ing at a haystack, Curran therefore prosaid bill." This effections not say on he would perpetuate. They are in en he would perpetuate. They are in be pleased-very much indeed-if you can posed to equalize the chances by chalking that said McKee agreed to support and bill, but he does say that said earnest in the cry for reduction of taxes. consistently do so, after all my great services lines on Eagan's body so as to mark out McKee agreed that the question of the remov- And if there is not to be reduction, large to the Democratic party-if you would send his (Carran's) size thereon, and by agreeing that no shot should count which took effect

A TERRIBLE coal-oil accident occured in Shelbyville, on Tuesday night. Mrs. Ellis, wife of Thos. Ellis, poured some oil from a can to start a fire, when the can exploded and the burning oil was thrown over her. Her cries brought to the room ber little girl. aged about seven years, and little boy, aged two years. The flames enveloped them, and all of them would probably have perished, had not Mr. E. M. Martin, who was in auother part of the house, come to their assistance. The little boy died next morning at 2 o'clock. The little girl is only slightly injurud, but Mrs. Ellis was at last accounts in a critical condition

The San Francisco Bulletin (Republican) "he is a man of inferior ability and shaky character. A few years ago he was a teleuation, and running utterly to seed, he drifted down south, where he led a precarious exisone Union man's (in other words, abolition- tence for some years. He became a leader n secret leagues, made the negroes balleve that he was a great man and got nominated and elected Governor at a time when 'carnetbaggers' had every thing their own way.'

A distressing encounter occured in Russell-ville on Christmas day, between James B. Finth, a citizen of Logan county, and Mr. Win. W. Lyles, a citizen of that town, which resulted in the shooting and killing of the former. It was the fatal ending of an old difficulty between the parties. Mr. Lyles and his father-in-law, Mr. T. H. Simmons, charged with being accessory to the killing, were arrested, waived a trial before an examining court, and gave bond for their appearance at Circuit Court.

This splendidly illustrated weekly journal of popular science, meeting to the indeed art, onters its twenty-lifth year on the first of January, having a circulation for exceeding any similar journal of popular with the parties of January, having a circulation for exceeding any similar journal of popular with the parties of January, having a circulation for the Gitting department of the Scientific American is entertiated with fine engravings of machinery, new inventions, tools for the workshop, farm and honsehold, engineering works, dwelling houses, and public buildings.

A journal of popular science, mechanics, invention, engineering, the single product of the scientific American in the scientific American is entertiated with and works or dry details.

To INVENTORS AND MECHANand the demand for their repeal is mani- the poisoned darts of calumny to reach him. resulted in the shooting and killing of the We have long known George T. Halbert, and were arrested, waived a trial before an exnearance at Circuit Court.

THE SON OF GEN. J. T. BOYLN KILLED IN A RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR ERIE, Po.-henry B Boyle, aged nineteen years, the promising and talented son of General J. T. Boyle of his city, who has been strending school at Princeton, New Jersey, for some time past, eccident at Milton, near Erie, Pennsylvania He died Wednesday last at 11 o'clock P The young man had been spending the holidays with some friends in Maryland, and was on his return to Princeton when the sad accident

Lieut. John Boyle, brother of the deceased. started last night to Milton to bring back the remains to Louisville. General Boyle was absent fron the city in Henderson, Ky., when the telegraphic dispatch was received an nouncing the sorrowful news. It is a terrible blow to General Boyle's estimable family and the army friends of the young gentlemen and coming at this particular time, when gladness and merriment are so closely con nected with the hour, is peculiarly distress ing. No further particulars than we have given above have been obtained. The sympa thy of the community is carnestly expressed toward General Boyle's family, at this terrible closing of the new-year holidays.—Lou Com.

al mode of procedure in cases of general debilit, and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent paryation in such cases is as absurd as it will amount in the aggregate to about \$72,000. every day. Yes, this stapid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fac that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and Division, the citizens of Maysville, in a rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters public meeting held in that city declared that than by any other medicine at present known. It they would in return for our generosity in torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this voting said tax upon ourselves, guarantee symptom must not be overlooked. But while the that they would raise an amount equal to if discharge of the waste matter of the system is expe dited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power rectors of the road by a resolution, announc- Rven while removing obstructious from the lowels. States. The question is one of INTEREST ed themselves strongly in favor of a Branch they tone and invigorate those organs. Through it more than one regard, and our business read through our town to the Lumber. Coal the stomach, upon which the great vegetable apeoific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanen and South, insist upon it as a measure of the present session of the Legislature to mountains Counties and solemnly promised facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the impetus to every enfeabled function. Digestion is justice, because this rate of taxation is in have the laws repealed or so modified as to give such an enterprise all the aid in their blood reinforced with a new accession of the air mentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into health; dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case is a mere stimulant were adminis ered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrough in the condition of the feeble, smacisted, and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alternative and tonic. Lecommon sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating ca hartic supplemented by a p is onous astrinxent tike strychnine or quinia.

LOSS OF MANHOUD or Impotence, resulting

MA SENER END.

PARKER-GARRICK-On the 31st of December at Ripley, Ohio, Mr. James D. Parker, of Nicholas county, ky., to Miss Lou Garrick, of Russeltville, Ohio. NBAL-ROGERS-In Carlisle, on the morning of the 4th inst. at the residence of the bride's mother, by Elder Samuel Rogers, Mr. Charles Neal to Miss Julia A. Rogers.

FOGG-CHEVIS-Married in Carlise, on Thursday morning the 6th lost, by Elder Samuel Rogers, Mr. C. C. Fogg to Miss Alice L. Chevis. CURRENT-PERRIN-At the Merchants Hatel Cincinnati, December 22tn, Mr. John Current, of Nicholas county, to Miss Annie E Perrin, of B urbon. Services by the Mey G. Furgaren.

DIED.

GOGGIN-In Washi gton, Ky., on the mo ning of the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, Sprigg C., second son of George C. and hannah Goggin, aged 2 years and nine months. He was a bright, beautiful boy, tenderly loved and deeply mourned; but he sleeps now until the resu rection, when he will join in angelic beauty, the choir seraphie, that basks forever in the pres ence of God.

As a bird to its sheltering nest. When the storm on the hills is alroad So his spirit has fied from a world of unrest To repose in the bosom of God

New Advertisements. R. H. ELIAS

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVERWARE,

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Tickets, One Dollar Each, INCLUDING THE SECOND GRAND CON-

The Brawing will positively take place Saturday, January 15, 1879.

Mr. R: H. ELIAS has been advised by his physicians to discontinue the Jewelry business that he has been pursuing for so man years, on account of its being too coalding and injurious to his heaith. has been pursuing for so man years, on account of its being too condings and injurious to his heaith. Many of his old-cost mers and the most promisent and leading men of Cincinnati, have advised him to make a Grand Distribution of his entire stock and Fixtures, and have promised him their aid and influence. This Jewelry Store was established by Joseph Draper, in 1832. He was su ceeded by H. P. Elias, in 1833. R. if. Elias, the present proprietor, has been engaged in the See city Business Twelve Years. He can refer with Just pride to all the Jewelers of Cincinnati, and most of the principal besiness houses with whom he has had the pleasure of deing business. They will all testify to his honesty and straightforwardness. The patrons can rest assured that that the utmost tairness and honesty will be the greatest aim of Mr. Elias, so that all will share equally in the prizes offeced. Prizes now on Exhibition and Tickets for eals at

R. H. ELIAS JEWELRY STORE, Number of Tickets Limited to 28,000

CAPITAL PRIZE,

Fine Diamond Ring and Pin.

VALUED AT \$6,000

8602 Other Prizes Ranging in value from \$1.00 The Distribution of Prizes will take place at my Store, 16 West Fourth street, January 15, 1879, at 3 p. m. The Committee will be appointed by the Ticket holders, to make an impartial distribution. A list of the Drawn numbers will be printed and sent to each Ticket-holder.

Rates of Discount on Tickets

85.00 | 24 Tickets. 17 15.00 | 40 30.00 FIFTY TICKETS, \$35.00 Search Description of the search by draft, Post Office in registered letter or by express, address communications to R. H. ELIAS, Post Office Box 1212, Cincinnati, Oh'o, jardwiwl

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

\$1,500 CASH. For 1870, \$1,500 CASH. VALUABLE PREMIUM FOR ALL. This aplendidly illustrated weekly journal of pop-

TO INVENTORS AND MECHAN-ICS

this journal is of special value, as it contains a wee by report of all patents issued at Washington, with copious notices of the leading American and European invontions. The publishers of this journal are the most entensive patent so icitors in the world, and have unequalled facilities for gathering a complete knowledge of the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world; and with a view to mark the quarter of a century during which this journal has held the first place in scientific and mechanical literature, the publishers will issue on January first, the large and splendid steel engraving by John Sartain, of Philadelphie, entitled: MEN OF PROGRESS-AMERI-, CAN INVENTORS,"

the plate costing nearly \$1,000 to engrave, and con-tain 19 likenesses of illustrious American inventors. taim 19 likenessee of illustrious American inventors. It is a superb work o Sct.

Single pictures, printed on heavy paper, will be sold at \$10, but sur one sabscribing for the Scientific American the paper will be sent for one year, ogether with a copy of the engraving on receipt of \$10. The picture is also offered as a premium for clubs of subscribers.

\$1,500 CASH PRIZES. In addition to the above premium, the publishers will pay \$1,500 in eash prizes for lists of subscribers sent in by February 10, 1870. Persons who want to compete for these prizes, should send at once for prospectus and blanks for names.

Terms of Scientifia American: One year, \$3; six months, \$1 50; four months, \$1. To clubs of 10 and upwards, terms \$2.50 per annum. Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers,

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or it. Any Pries exchanged for another of the same calue. No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair deeling.

Regences:—We sol of the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: -ndrew J. Burns. Chicago, 810 600; Miss Clara S. Waiker, Baltimorr. Plano, 820; James M. Matthews, Detroit, 85,000; John T. Andrews, Sevannah. S5,000; Miss Agnes immone, harleston, Plano, 8600. We put is hin o sames without permis ion.

Opisions of the Parss:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—Weekly Tribune, May. "We know them to be a fair des ing firm.—N. "Herald, May 28. "A friend of ours drew a 8500 prize, which was promptly reserved.—Daily Nesse. In forcircular. Liberal inducements to Agonts. Batisfaction guarantsed. Every package of scaled envelopes contains one Cash (Every Six tickets for 11.116, 20.28. Cash 110 forces.)

Batisfaction gnaranteed. Every package of season envelopes contains one CARH GIFT. Six tickets for \$1: 13 for \$2: 35 for \$5: 110 for for \$15. All letters should be addressed to HARPER, WILSON & CO. 195 Broadway. New York. DURE CIDER VINEGAR

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New Advertigements.

NOTICE!
Those who know themselves indebted to the estate of Charles Gos-uch will come forward and sattle immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them property authenticated for settlement.

L. B. G. GGIN,
jan. 8, 1879, wattw3w VOTICE! G. A. MOJARTHEY. P. M. MCCARTERY

New Firm.

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We have on hand and intend to keep a full stook

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

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Knives, Forks, Spoons and Castors:

All of which we have marked Bown, Bown, Wav Down Low.

G. A. McCARTHEY & BRO. China Depot, 30 East 2nd Street. MAYSVILLE, KY. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

OFFICE MAYS. & LEX. R. R., NOR. DIV. \
MATSVILLE, KY., Jan. 8,1869

The EIGHTH Call of 5 percent, on all private subscription of stock is now due. Please call at the office and pay the same.

By order of the Board of Directors, cetting the continuous of the Board of Directors. JNO. H. RICHESON. SOS. F. BRODRICK

AGRICULTURAS, AMPLEMENT

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-AND-COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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We shall also keep constantly on hand a coneral and large stock of Sood, such as Timothy, Clover, Blue stass, Homp, Out, Ac., slao, Flour Sait, Limo and Plastor Paris,
Farmers and others baving Froduce to Sell or Store, or who may want to buy anything in on line are invited to call. Special effort will be made to give sait; action. are invited to call, species agree set; action.

Particular attention paid to the bu inerg of Regiverant and Forwarding Goods, aslo, to the Storag of Produce, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.

RICHESON & BRODERICK. U. S. Reserve Stamps for Sale at our Office Maysvire, Ky, Jan. 4, 70-twawlm

Miscellaneous

TO THE WORKINGCLAS. - We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the while of the time of for the spormoments. Business new, light and profitable Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c, to 25 pe

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BUMMER SAVORY,
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Choire, sure, piece, all kinds, Desicated Coccanut
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COOPERS' ISINGLASS. COX'S GALATINE. The above with a great of variety articles suited to the wants of honsekeepers, for sale by

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Second st., cor. Court.

dec20

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! The friends and customers of my father, Mr. Reo. Arthur, are invited to continue their custom at the Confectionery Store formerly occupied by him, where I am prepared to furnish

CANDIES. ICE CREAM, CAKES, BREAD, &c., FANCY GOODS.

Mr. George Arthur will give his attention to the

Weddings and Parties

ill be provided with refreshments in the hand-A portion of the public patronage in our line is DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER.

The partnership heratofore existing between G. A. & J. E. McCarthey is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. A. McCarthey will continue the business at the old stand. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the old first either by note or account, will please come orward and settle without delay, as we wish all it exid business settled by Japanary 1st. 1870. Those having accounts against the firm will present them for settlement. decl4, '60 white!

Planma Alill.

M. J. CHASE. (of the late firm of Manker Chase & Co., of Ripley,

RENTUCEY

E. DIMMITT. D. E. BOBLETS. H. H. COLLINS.

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t his old stand. We will keep car stock supplied at NEW AND

We will continue the manufacturing of LADIES' AND MENS'

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MAYSVILLE, KY. This Institute occupies a healthy location, commands a beautiful view of the Ohio river, is contacted by the Sisters of the Visitation—an order founded by Saint Francis de Sales, in 100—possesses the advantage of ample grounds, extensive and commodious buildings and such facilities for exercise and recreation as usey conduce to the health and happiness of its youthful occupants. The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Read-

Botany, Goology, Mineralogy, Metsorors, Book-Keeping, Geometry, the Music on Harp, Piano, Organ, and Gung, Panting, and Plain and Ornamer work. For further particulas and tel Mother w. Goozassa, Superiors of the Maysville, Ky. Feb. 9, '69.re

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Housekeeping Goods Lenerally, nritwaw. Second's rest, Mayaville, Ky

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desires to call the atten ion of purchasers to his large and elegant stock of books and fancy station-TOYS AND JUNENILE BOOKS, ILLUS.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, and Fancy Stationery,

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BOOKS and STATIONERY Embracing all Books ordinartly used in Scho 's FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

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LADIES PORTMONIAS and FANCY ARTICLES, full line of Goods, which I well sel and Retail at reasonable rates. JAMES SMITH

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Boots and Shoes

Having bought out Mr. B. A. Wallingford, we will continue the

DESIRABLE GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

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OF THE VISITATION.

ON HAND AT ALL TIMES FLOUR of VARIOUS GRADES, SHIP STUFF.

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DRY GOODS, Carpeting, Oil loths, Mattings

TRATED PRESENTATION BOOKS.

writing desks, tourist cases, secretaries' portfolios, work, handkerchief and glive bixes, portemonals, backgammon boards and games.

The entire stock will be found one of the largest and best ever offered in this market, novil

FALL TRADE:

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Wall Paper & Window Shades.

TO ORDER, BY

COMPETENT WORKMEN. may21twaw1s

D. B. BORNEYS.

Drn Goods.

nuworthy of the Chief Executive of the American people. I do not do so, because I bethat the President has recommended better, I will not accuse the Chief Magistrate of this republic of doing what that language would indicate he meant to do.

I have thus hastily run over that branch of this subject, and shown thereasons why I was in favor of the amendment that I have offered. But there is another reason, which I think the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) endeavored to cover over, but which the will fully appreciate, why the Governor of Georgia should not be allowed to as-semble that Legislature together before the people can know that the proclamation has issued by calling the Legislature together in one, two, three, or four days after its issue. We all know that it will take thirty days at least before the pe ple of that State, in all its remote districts, can see or understand the proclamation, or the member, of the Legislature from those remote parts can have time to repair to the State capital.

This bill gives the Governor power to call the Legislature together in one day after the issue of the proclamation. He may have as-sembled around the city of Atlanta a quorum of his own political friends, and may call

I would require the man whom you have appointed to rule the people of Georgia at least to give re sonable notice to the people in all parts of the State that the Legislature is to be called together, so that their repre sentatives may come to the capital and claim their seats in the Legislature, and transact the business for which they were elected. Therefore I say he should not call them together within less than thirty days of the date of the proclamation, though he may issue it the very day the bill is signed by the Presidest if you please. My proposition is called oppressive by the gentleman from Massa-chusetts (Mr. Butler) I hope gentlemen on the other side will not generally so con-

I think this House ought to adopt every amendment I have proposed. While, as I have said. I am against this bill, and shall vote against it, I shall vote for each of these amendments; for I desire that the bill shall go before the country from this Congress in Paris and Carlisle will probably be put und a torm that will be less objectionable, at least, | contract early in the spring. then it is now.

I have thus run over the facts on this subject imperiectly and harriedly, it is true. My colleagues will see that the proper arguments are furnished. The great question comes back to us at last, what power, what right. what authority have we to act in this matter? We have none, except that of mere brute force; because when Georgia was reconstructed and her Representatives took their seats on this floor, she was as fully a restored State in the American Union, even according to the theory of the dominant party, as is the State of New York; and, if you turn her out now because of something she has done, not violation of your laws, for you have never in violation of your construction of her own constitution, then you can turn out New York or Ohio, or any other State of this Un and the very moment this Congress under takes to do that there is an end of republican liberty and law; constitutions are a farce; a centralized despotism is established in Washington over every man in this country, over every State in this union; property, liberty, and lite are held at the mere sovereign step as that. Why, sir, if this is done with Georgia, who comes next? Tennessee, perwill follow. State after State will fall whenever they fail to ob y the behests of the domi-

Ohio (Mr. Bingham) against the bill of last session on this subject, which was similar in its main features to this. He success. said :

"It is in vain, sir, that the gentleman untoo late for any man, whatever may be his powers-and I acknowledge the ability of the onorable gentleman from Massachusettshave not rights reserved to them by the very words of the Constitution, rights as sacred as the rights of any of the individuals composing ody of the Commonwealth. The who would lay violent hands upon any portion of the Constitution of this country ought to be held a ublic enemy. Surely no member of the House intends that. The position I assume touching this measure is that it is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States, and I am not to be diverted by any suggestions about endangering the proposed fiteenth article of amendment. Why, sir, what is the fifteenth amendment worth it the sworn representatives of a free people break through the intrenchments of the Con stitution as sanctioned by the voice of the nation, under which we have come to be all that we are, and by which alone we can at- mend them to public favor. tain to all that we hope to be?"

But it is avowed that the fifteenth amendment cannot be adopted unless Georgia votes for it. That has been avowed in the Senate. as it was avowed by the gentleman from Massachusetts in the argument which he made last spring in regard to Mississippi, His lan-

Now, if you do not reconstruct Missis sippi and Georgia, if you do not get loyal Legislatures there, you cannot pass the fit-teenth amendment to the Constitution. You lose it, and with it you lose half a dozen Northern States Every man on the oppo site side knows that right well, and laughs in his sleeve at those men whom they have wrung in to do their work for them. Every man of them knows right well what he is about I know them of old; I used to be with them.

It has also been avowed in the Senate of ment I am about to make, that the States of the Union never will admit that a constitutional amendment, adopted by force, as this avowedly will be so adopted by this Legisla-ture of Georgia under the order of Congress. is to be regard d as vaid by them You might just as well ratify that fitteenth amendment for Georgia in this ball as to order her to do it or say that she shall be held by the throat until she does do it. Congress has a right to propose constitutional am-ndm-nts; this is all it has the right to do with reference to such amendments. The States of the Union through their State Legislatures must decide without force, without fraud, without co ercion, with out duress, whether they will rati or reject such proposed amendments And does any man in this House pretend that the Legislature of Georgia under a bill like this is free to ratify or reject, so that her

action shall bing the State of New York, or Ohio, or Pennsylvania? The President of the United States under The President of the United States under the Constitution has a right to recommend ries. Mr. Brown, the attorney of the Ken to Congress the passage of such measures as tucky distillers, had an interview, to-day, with he may deem expedient. He frequently does Commissioner Delano, and at his request it so; he has done so in his late annual mes- was agreed Colonel Given should extend his made Congress determine whether it will report on the condition of tae distillery interadopt them or not, as it pleases. Suppose, s.r., for the sake of illustration, that he had sent us a recommendation that we should pass a bill giving him an annual salary of \$100,000, and that his chief of staff or Secretary had come to the door of the House, and the Department less trouble, than the same of the Department less trouble, the Department less trouble, the Department less trouble, than the Same of the Department less trouble, the Depa Gentlemen, I am instructed by regiment of seldiers around this House, and to the West. regiment of soldiers around this House, and to the while you have a right to pass a hill or not, just as you please, you shall never leave this | was willing at any time to go in per on before hall; you shall neither eat nor drink, until the Committee on Ways and Means, and say this bill is passed." Suppose under that to them that the Department could see many try after this date, by "French mail." Leteration of coercion this House had passed a reasons why more time in bond should be ters from France, however, after this date. in this bouse have regarded it as bind- value; that the Department had no objection ing any longer than till the duress was re- to make an extension of the time, but that stamps at the mailing office on matter sent, moved. Of course not. Yet wherein does that differ from the proposition now made with regard to Georgia? You propose to say that unless Georgia shall ratify this amendment she shall not have a single right in this ien.

all that he has said, in the face of the opin- Union; that she shall be taxed; she shall be ion of his Attorney General, in the face of his plundered; the writ of habees corpus shall be own recommendations regarding Virginia, suspended; her people shall not be entitled and in the face of the fact that Georgia was to trial by jury in the civil courts of the counreconstructed even according to the con- try. Is not that force and coercion equally struction of your own laws—if I believed that great as it would be for the President of the be had advised this Congress to throw Geor United States to throw an armed force round gis out of this Union, then I would not fail in this hall and starve this House into submismy place in this House, in all the terms that sion to any order he might give? I believe— parliamentary language would allow, to de-indeed I hope—that the great States of New nounce the scheme as the mest infamous ever | York, Pennsy vania and Ohio, the great cenrecommended to an American Congress and tral belt upon which we must rely because of their power and their position, will if this amendment is forced upon them in this way by coercion and duress upon the States of the what he did not intend; and, until I know better, I will not accuse the Chief Magistrate tions in obedience to this mandate from this Congress, and that they will appeal to the courts of the country to sustain them in saying that it never did receive the sanction three-fourths of the State Legislatures I believe there is not a court in the country that will not sustain them in that position

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY, JANUARY 12, 1870

Editors do not seem to be p pular in Maysville. One of them ran for Clerk and received two votes, and another for Mayor and received forty-the lowest cast for any candidate.

Yesterday was a most beautiful day, the sun shining out resplendently. The snow has disappeared from the housetops, but lingers on the hillsides, and the streets are decidedly

them together the next morning and have An effort has been initiated in the Synod them pass all the laws he pleases before the of Kentucky to raise the salary of every An effort has been initiated in the Synod remete sections of the State would even know Presbyterian minister who is exclusively dethat the call was made. voted to the pastoral or missionary work to

> Our friend Wm. Rees Dobyns is dubbed a Colonel by the Louisville Courier-Journal. He was at a banquet given by Rumsey Wing to the Redical Executive Committee on Thursday night last.

The cold snap had the effect to fill the river with floating ice. Fortunately, however, it is not heavy enough to blockade navigation and there is no immediate probability that | W. S. Bridges. the boats will discontinue their daily trips.

The Paris Kentuckian says: "On Monday the County Court levied a tax of 58 cents of the \$100 to pay the county subscription the Maysville railroad The work between

Last night the moon rose in a clear sk but soon retired behind the clouds. The morning opened with rain. The day cou not well be more disagreeable. A full riv may be expected in a few days unless the shall be a sudden change to cold weather.

The Legislature, has adopted a resolution appointing a committee to investigate th causes of the assessments of the policy hol ers of the exploded Hope, Globe and Ker tucky insurance companies, whose affairs a claimed that, but because she has done some- now in hands of a receiver of the Louisville thing which you think or profess to think is chancery court, and suspending the jurisdiction of the Court therein for ninety days.

The Louisville Commercial .- We have received the first numbers of this new paper just started in Louisville. It is Republican polities, and will be patronized and sustained by the Federal office holders in Kentucky. It is understood that the paper will be edited of this Congress. I think that this House by Colonel R. M. Kelly, at present the Colwill hesitate long before it will take such a lector of Internal Revenue in the Lexington District. The typographical execution of the haps, will receive her orders first; Kentucky, | Commercial is creditable and the editorials Indiana, Maryland, perhaps Pennsylvania, give evidence of ability. We do not think change list and wish its publishers pecuniary

Messrs. Richeson & Brodrick .- John H dertakes to find any sanction for this legisla- Richeson and Joseph F. Brodrick have formtion in the Constitution of the country. It is ed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a trade in agricultural implements of to say that the organized States of the Union and commission business. Their warehouse the injured by the severity of the weather. the public patronage. Farmers who wish to buy indicate a large crop next summer. any kind of machinery for use on their farms, who have any kind of produce they wish to sell, or who have any business they wish to transact on commission, will do well to give them a call. In welcoming the new firm to our advertising columns we cordially com-

Great Bargains -D D Duty & Company now engaged. To facilitate this movement | the postage on seed is trifling. they offer all their goods for cash at prices which offer unprecedented inducements to they will sell their goods at bargains. Now | are high. is the time for all who wish to lay in their so d are not the refuse so often found at auc- lively times soon in those localities. the United States that such was the object. I tions, but they are equal to the same style of tell this House, and time will verify the state goods found in any western dry goods store. are of the newest and most fashionable patterns, and from the very best manufactories The attention of the ladies especially is directe . to the bills making the a mouncement We expect the store to be blockaded until the tock is sold out. Messrs. D. D. Duty & Co are among our most popular merchants, and we hope soon to welcome them back to our C. Skillman business circles, and wish them success in not known. the new undertaking in which they are about

Interesting to Distillers -- The following dis patch from Washington City, under date of annary 31, will be interesting to manufacrers and dealers in Kentucky whisky, viz Deputy Commissioners Donglas and Givens eave here on Wednesday or Thursday next or Cincinnati, to test the practical working of the regula ion allowing only forty-eigh But after such recommendations are visit to Lexington. Kentucky, to examine and est in that State. In this interview Commisclass in any other State. Mr Brown will ac-

The Commissioner also told Mr. Brown he li granting him \$100,000 salary, what would given on such spirits as are made in Kenhave been worth; would any man tucky, and require age to impart their market

TOTAL	1st Ward	Ward.	
349	82888	W, P. Coone.	-
50	1000000	MedenalDoM	×
40	ಪ್ರವಿಯಯಲು	noinel.	4 B
53	48875	C. G. Cady	
T	25222	.booW .W .	
451	768=189	II. Johnson.	×
99	22565	G. Easton	R'I
38	28338	W. T. Payne	
214	84588×	J. Broste	OLER
29	04004	.aivau .A T	7
1 230	25088	T. A. Ross	
1 329	82228	W. C. Sa ler	TRE
1 325	55832	J. L. Hunt.	SUR
1211	K 25 55 23	zilsW.W.t	20
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193	25 × 25	C. H. Frank.	H. R.
1 514	28118	sivad ,W	WCI.
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1 177	∞888 €	J. Mitchell	P.
1.4	w 9 0€0	W. T. Tolle.	MAS

(louncilmen	The	follo	wing is th	e vote cast
for	eouncilmen	at	the	January	election,
187		Fire	ST W	ARD.	

Dan'l Boniwell

J. J. Mulling.

Cache Lient	
J. H. Richeson	12
SECOND WARD.	
R. A. Cochran	85
J. M. Stockton	
J. H. Re ns	
A. Maddox	
TEIRD WARD.	
J. M. Duke	94
W. J. Ross	
A. B. Cochran	
S. S. Miner	79
FOURTH WARD.	
6. W. Tudor	83
W. W. Pike	82
N. Martin	23
J. P. Phiscer	- 27
Geo. Orc	52
James Rico	62
FIFTE WARD.	
W: H. Pollit	85
J. H. Hall	86
10 W2	00

The latter part of last week was very cold, and the lovers of mint juleps rejoiced in the prospects of an abundance of ice next sum-Unfortunately the weather moderated on Monday, which was a day beautiful and lovely as ever a noet dreamed of But there need be no despair on the ice subject, as the goose bone gives assurance of bitter cold weather between this time and March.

Railroad Taxes .- We have received a numanything can advance the interes's of the are ready to send the Eagle to any one who part, then his associates will do all that any party in this State so long as it continues its will transfer to us these receipts for payment. gentleman will say they ought to do towards Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870. I have only time to add on this point the policy of injustice and oppression, and we Many men in the counties of Mason, Fieming building the road. This insures a road from eloquent protest of the distinguished gentle- therefore welcome the Commercial to our ex- and Nicholas have receipts amounting to a Paris to Richmond. We are glad that it is mere song. They cannot get more than to be built, and only sorry that the conne We will receive them in payment for sub- of with that leading to Covington. scriptions to the EAGLE at par. Send them in and get a cheap paper.

> The wheat crop in this county is generally every description and a produce, forwarding quite promising. As yet it has been but litis on Market street, east side, in the building But the trying time is in February and March. recently occupied by Richeson, Wells, & so that it may yet be a failure. The indiffer-Wallingford. Both gentlemen are well known ent success met with by the farmers for sevin this county and section of country as men | eral years past has discouraged them from sowof the most unquestionable integrity, and ing much of their land in wheat, and they their promptness in every business engage- have instead put in a greater area in barley ment will secure for the firm a large share of than usual. Of this latter grain appearances

Our lady readers will be glad to learn that Mr. J. Vick, of Rochester, New York, has issued his great annual illustrated catalogue for 1870. It contains a list of all his flower and garden seeds for which his house has betion and much other matter of interest for the ladies. Send ten cents to him and get it announce their intention to close out their and select from his superior stock, seeds for other business than that in which they are and he will fill and send orders by mail, as

The Mule Trade - The Paris Citisen purchasers. The firm mean exactly what says: - From the best knowledge we can gaththey say, and to all cash paying customers or, the mule trade is not very brisk, but prices

We have just received information from summer, and fall, to purchase, as they can were slow, but when made they were at a do so at the very lowest prices. The articles | good figure. They are auticipating more Horace Miller, last week sold his entire

lot of 160 head of mules at paying prices. Last Friday seven car-loads were shipped from this county to different points in the South

Geo Lane of Bath, will ship a hundred work mules to New Ocleans this week. There was a sale of 80 head of mules at C. C. Skillman's stable yesterday. The price is

The following are some of the shipments of the past week.

Lyle. of Eleming, 40 head to Georgia. John Miller, 1 car-load, to Georgia. Nathan Bayless, 80 head to Georgia. Lane & Co., of Bath, 92 head to Miss. Chas. C. Skillman, 1 car-loa 1, Als. Four car-loads, shippers not knowe. Four lots passed through to-day.

Change of Postage Rates to Foreign Count tries .- On and after this day, the single rate of postage (haif an onnce or under) for prepaid letters between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, will be reduced to Interest. six cents. If not paid in full, a fine of six the compliment of saying that he had found, cents will be added to the deficient postage

As the postal relations between the United States and France will terminate to-day, no letters will be forwarded to any foreign counwill be forwarded by steamships or other vessels at the following rates, to be prepaid by stamps at the mailing office on matter sent, and at the office of delivery on matter received Det less amount in Treasury on the

On letters, ten cents per half ouuce or under: newspapers, two gents each; book pack-

ets and samples of merchandise, two cents per each four ounces or fraction there of. Letters for France may also be sent from the United States in the ordinary open mail via England, without pre payment of postage.

Newspapers in the United States may, by virtue of a recent decision of the postmaster general, be forwarded from one postoffice to another, and the postage collected on delivery.

The citizens of the First ward complain that they have been entirely neglected in all the appropriations made by the City Council N B Smith, rock and work on streets... for grading, McAdamizing, and paving the streets, and that this neglect has been felt John L Gant, boarding city prisoners more particularly by those living west of the | Wm. T. Payne, making pol. books Pearce property. They say the Germantown pike company built the only street they have, and that although it is a general thorough- Stone & Collins, burying city paupers ... fare the authorities forget to have it cleaned when the rest of the city is being scraped. J. F. Bendle, Their only pavement, along Second street, is | C L. Stauton, stationery. in a most miserable condition, and very little | Ross & Rosser, cit printing ... better than none at all. The extension of Lurty & Cummings, brooms for Market Third street along the hillside was not made C. Rudy & Co., level and ladder. at the expense of the city, but as a county road. At most seasons it is impassable by foot passengers, and at this time every wheeled vehicle which passes over it is in danger of being lost in the mud. The street, such as it is, has no side walk. The property to the Committee on Fire Department. holders have, since the annexation of that part of the city, contributed their full share of taxes to the public revenue, but their prop erty has received none of the benefits from the appropriations which they have helped judges and clerks of the city election. to pay. They say they have paid their share | The account of W. S. Beaucamp for damof the tax for paving the streets for fifteen ages was on motion rejected. years, and yet nothing has been done for | Coffee house license for the year 1870 was them, while thousands of dollars have been granted to the following persons, vis: expended in the Fifth ward, which has been B Fry. C. B Hill, John Dinger, George W take them and the proper remedy under con- ler, Fred. Schatzman, William C. Eitel, G. sideration. It is certain that some action is Thomas. so of the city. If the Council after so long tax- ton were appointed a committee to examine nothing in that section, nevertheless think on motion the Board adjourned sine dis. that public expediency requires that, after helping to build streets for other people, they shall now be compelled to build their own without assistance from the common fund, then let some measures be taken to compel action on the part of the property holders. Affairs ought not to remain as they are, and those whose business it is to look after such matters ought to apply some kind of remedy.

Railroads are in prospect on every side around us. In many of them Maysville has deep interest, but is utterly unable to control 82 results because of the debt which is pressing upon us. The other day a meeting was held in Paris to take into consideration the question of building a railroad from that point through Clarke county to Richmond. It was addressed by Hon. George H. Pendleton, who is the President and one of the principal owners of the Covington and Lexington Railrond. Mr. Pendleton informed the audience that some legislation would be necessary becan do anything towards the new enterprise; her of new subscribers who paid for the but when that legislation shall be obtained Eagle in receipts for railroad taxes. We and when the counties along the line do their twenty cents on the dollar for them in cash. tion is not to be made with our road instead

The movers in the enterprise of the proposed Columbus and Maysville Railroad are very active, and the prospects are far more favorable to it than to the Ohio and Southern road. The former will have Ripley as a landing point on the Ohio, and come up the river to Maysville. Is will touch the Cincinnati and Zanesville road at Washington and connect with the great system of roads entering Columbus. Very little is now said of the Ohio and Southern railroad, which was pro- last County Court day; 1 yoke cattle, \$168.50: posed to lead from Aberdeen to Lancaster. 6 calves, \$36 85; 39 calves, \$25 per head; 1 The latter enterprise seems to have been stallion, \$68: 1 yoke cattle, \$165; 1 yoke catabandoned by its friends, who are doing tle, \$175.50. - Mt. St. Sen. nothing to push it forward. The prospect is, Court Day Sales -On account of the Central will be given to the Columbus and of persons in town on Monday as usual at will still give us a connection with the North | was greater than an average. come so famous; directions for their cultiva- and West, the local trade of the counties Major Hibler, auctioneer, reports about BEESWAXtarough which it will pass will be given to 800 head of mules offering, but few sales. Ripley and not to Maysville.

present stock of dry goods by the first of the table and ornament that you can rely on in favor of building a railroad from opposite olds were bid to \$186, but were driven on March, with a view to entering into some as the very best. It is a most reliable house Ashland to Cincinnati. It will pass along South for better prices. the river line through Aberdeen and Ripley | Some 500 600 head of cattle were offered to Cincinnati. The Board of Trade in the and commanded advance prices. Good latter place have expressed themselves as stock sold from 5 to 6; cents. Horses highly favorably to the enterprise, and the were dull. people of Ironton, Portsmouth, Ripley and New Richmond are alive for it. There are port. Only one lot of yearling mules at CHEESEmany reasons why the connection between \$105. Cattle, 2's weighing from 1,000 to Cincinnati and the Cnesapeake and Onio 1,150. sold at from 5 to 6 c. stock for the rest of the year, winter, spring, Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, that sales railroad should be built on the Kentucky side of the river. Much of it is already built. There will soon be completed a Railroad Onio, sold 16 head of broke mules to R. FEATHERS.

Live geese, prime to choice 16 70375 bridge from Newport to Cincinnati on which Owens; Jeo. Bulter 36 head to James Mac. GRAIN. the freight could be crossed to the latter Miller. point, and there is no necessity for another George W. Hamilton reports mules bid to at Ashland or Ironton. At Maysville a con- good prices and taken down. Sold 20 head, nection would be made with the road to most of them broke, at \$175; 1 pair two Paris. But with the people of the cities and year olds, \$363; single two olds, green, \$170 counties in Ohio alive and at work, and those each. -P.r.s Ken. of Maysville and the counties in Kentucky doing nothing, of course the opposite side of the river is bound to win. We call the attent on ley, of Ohio, four yearling heifers -one at ef the owners of the Maysville and Big Sandy | \$150, one at \$50, and one at \$40, and one at MOLASSES. Railroad to these movements, which affect \$30 - Carl. Mer. their interests seriously and call for some ac- SALE OF LAND .- Mr. J. H Ham last week tion on their part.

Public Debt Statement, WASHINGTON. Jan. 1, 1870. The public debt statement is published to The following is a recapitulation:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN. DEST BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY. ertificates, 3 per cent...... 4,140,936 60 541,936 60 DEBT BRARING NO INTEREST.

AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY.

Currency
Sinking Fundin Un ted States coin,
interest, bonds, and accrued interest thereon
Other United Stares coin, interest,
and surchased, and accrued

Council Proceedings

THURSDAY, January 5, 1870. The board met pursuant to standing order, President Robert A. Cochran in the chair. The roll being called, Messrs. Dake, Wood. Hall, Ireland, and Vanden were found absent. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The annual report

of the treasurer was read and accepted. The month y report of the wharfmaster. nayor, marshal, and annual report of the city physician were read and approved. The following accounts were read and allowed, viz:

William Mills, boarding city paupers 74 00 10 00 R w Watkins, rock Mrs. Grant, nursing and clothing city pris-Alex Calhoun, groceries for poor James Ri e.

8887 95 tering a cistern in the Fifth ward was referred her fre ks, sent her away. Such, according On motion W. T. Payne was allowed \$10 for

McNeeley & Wiand, mass. for aims house ...

indexing record of 1868.

orders on the city treasury for the pay of the Stowe, has scandalized the world. Perhaps

a part of the city but for a short time. The Schhta, W. P. Watkins, G. & H. Wheeler, A. in Rome and id bit of information about a complaints are made by gentlemen who are Maddox, Wm Butler, J. Miller, Geo. Helmer, entitled at least to a respectful hearing, and E. Lamden, B. Lalley, L. Hill, M. Hauley,

necessary in regard to the streets in that part Messrs Sulser, Phister, Martin, and Stocking that part of the community, as is alleged, the poll books and report the result of the which she has taken into nurse, and that in for the purpose of fixing streets in other election. The committee, after examining the said exposition she would pretty certainly parts of the city, and in the meantime doing said books, reported the officers elected and set forth for the inspection of her fellow-writ-

> The new Board was organized by the city clerk. All the members responded to their names except Messrs. Dake and Hall. William 8. Bridges was appointed chair

man and the new councilmen sworn into R. A. Cochran was elected President by acclamation.

Henry Johnson, marshal, W. C. Sadler, reasurer, and Mike Brown, wharfmaster, presented their bonds and took the oath of

Wm. Edmonds, marketmaster, and James L. Hunt, assessor, being present came forward and took the oath of office.

Thos. Luman and C. B. Warbington were re-elected deputy marshals, and Thos. Luman being present came forward, presented his bond and took the oath of office. Wm. Mills was re-elected almshouse keeper.

Dr. M. F. Adamson, city physician, and T. T. Stone, city undertaker. On recommendation of mayor Coons, S. B ore the partners by whom that road is run Nicholson was appointed to fill his office in case of absence

H. H. Collins was granted permission to erect a frame house in the Fifth ward. On motion the Board adjourned to meet on

149 acres, and was purchased by S. D. Moore, of this county. Stock sold well. Alderneys from \$40 @ \$160; Cattle from \$35 @\$40 Mules from \$76 25@3324 according to age; hogs-sow from \$23 @ 333. and stock hoss

from \$10 @\$12.-Dan. Adv. The following are J. B Donalson's sales

therefore, that the aid of the Pennsylvania snow storm there was not so large a crowd Mayaville Railroad. While the latter road our monthly sales; but the number of stock

He only sold one lot, and they were year-Considerable feeling has been manifested lings, at \$105. A lot of two and three year

> Captain Phillip Kidd makes a similar re-C. C. Skillman of the Bourbon House sta-

bles, reports some private sales. Hoyt, of FLOUB,

SALE OF HEFERS .- Mr. B. W. Mathers, of

this county, recently sold to Mr. Henry Heissold to Messrs. Wade and Dooley, a tract of HAMS.

dellars per acre.-Ibid. LAND SALE .- James Bush has sold to Wm. Ragan the tract of land the former bought of James H. Groves. The land is on the Maysville pike, about five miles from town, and contains about 100 acres. The price paid SALT. was \$105 per acre .-- Mt. Sterl. Sent.

One of the foulest murders ever perpetra. ted in Georgia was committed at Dykesboro, on the Macon and Brunswick railroad, Christ-.8 438 046.148 18 mas night, A little while after dark there Total amount outs anding 2,607,671.176 82 futerest 20,463,490 18

Total debt, principal and int-rost, to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment 2,858,134,670 00 upon them. A gun was fired from the darkness outside and through the door at Mr. Lee, who immediately fell and exclaimed, "Oh!" The customers becoming frightened ran into the street and gave the alarm. In a moment the store was filled with people, and apon examination they found the body of Mr. Lee with life extinct. Fifteen buckshot wounds were found upon his breast, heart 2,453,559,735 23 and head. No clew to the assassin, or to the 4,812,781 92 motive for the crime, as it is said Mr. Les 77.716,306 70 | had not an enemy in the world.

Origin of the Byron Incest Story. Speaking of Mrs. Stowe's announcement of

new book, the New York Herald says: "In this connection we may allude to the COFFEE. announcement of another new book, 'Medora | SUGAR Leigh: A Diary and Autobiography,' to be edited by Charles Mackey, and published by Bentley, of London. The veteran publisher recently telegraphed to Mrs Stowe an urgent equest that she would postpine the publicaion of her book until she should have had an opportunity of correcting her impression. and of learning the origin of the slanderous charge of incest brought against Lord Byon and his half-sister, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh Medora Leigh was the fourth daughter of Mrs. 29 40 Leigh.

At the age of fifteen, while living with her elder sister, the wife of the accumdrel Trevanion, she was seduced by her sister's husband, who, after separating from his wife, carried Medora to the South of France. There the ceducer and his victim lived together for several years before, in order to retain his RAGS. hold upon her. Trevanion invenced and told | SEED. her the horrible story that Lard Byron was her father. Tais story Medora communicated in a reproachful letter to her mother, who never replied to it. Lady Byron subsequently heard of the story, hunted up Medora and An account of Owens & Rosendall for plas- brought her bome, but afterwards, in one of to this 'Diary and Autobiography,' which, brief, and meager as it is, Mr. Bentley believes to be authentic. is the story which crazed On motion the clerk was instructed to draw Lady Byron, and which, repeated by M-s Mrs. Stowe will tell us something more about Medora Leigh in her forthcoming volume." William Henry Hur burt writes from Rome to the New York World: "Ali roads, you know, lead to Rome; so

perhaps I ought not to be surprised at getting matter which I presume may interest many of your readers, though I confess that for me if they are just the City Council might well M. Dillen, P. Dugan, L. Schatzman, G. Millit has utterly lost all interest whatever. I was last night told, by a person who is thoroughly au fait of all the story of Lord Byron's life, that Mrs. Stowe undoubtedly would pubish some new exposition of the nasty story ers what purports to be, and is by her very possibly believed to be, an original letter written by a woman claiming to be the daughter of Lord Byron and Augusta Leigh. They had a way of burying monstrous truths in the old Pagan days, which, from certain rather important points of view, as it occurs to me, was a practice not wholly to be con demaed."

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie writes from London to the San Francisco Chronicle that she has heard a member of Lady By ron's family acknowledge that Lady Byron made the same statement to him about Mrs. Leigh, which seems to have been made to Mrs. Stowe. We also learn from Mrs Ritchie that Colonel George Gordon de Luna Byron has arrived in England and laid before Lord Wentworth his claim to be recognized as the egitimate son of the poet. Colonel Byron was an officer of Fremout's during the war and his story has been extensively published a the American press. He says that Lord Byron visited Spain during his youth, and there contracted a secret marriage with Catholic lady of good family, but desercing her and becoming enamored of other fair faces, he determined to conceal an alliance which was legally not binding. This American Colonel avows himself the fruit of that union. He turther declares that Lady Byron discovered the secret by means of some cor bride, and this discovery was the true cause Sale of Land and Stock -The farm of of the famous separation. Colonel Byron Mrs. Amelia Irvine, in this country, on the seems to have furnished no proof as yet to Lebanon pike, was sold on Wednesday last, substantiate his romantic tale, and Lord Wentat public sale, for \$73. The track contains worth accordingly defers receiving him with pen arms.

Tax fifty thousand dollar fund for the relief of Mrs. Rawlins has finally been all subscribed; that for Mrs. Stanton has reached 826,000.

fir Sale FOR SALE, A email of sek thou o on Front treet, with 4 rooms and kitchen, a good eistern. Enquire at this Office. FOR NALE. A good second-hand Cannon ove Writing Desk, and Table Counter.

Jan 12 wit Enquire at this Office. CINCINNATE MAKHET. [Corrected every other day.]

BEANS. Choice navy \$2 75@3 BUTTER-Choice.... BAGGING Kentucky, 21b..... COTTON-Middling...... Rope, per lb..... Estra star car, per lb... Paraffine per lb..... COFFEE. Choice Rio, per 1b ... Mocha, per lb.......... 34@35 43@46 Pactory, per 16 ... Shippers count, per dozen Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl...... \$22@33 Corn 1 Ky white 1.25
Corn 76@77
Barley 1.45
Rye 95
Oats, white 54@55 HEMP. Double Dressed Ky., per 1b ... 121/2013 Tight pressed, per tun \$16@16 HOGS. Medium to heavy averages ... 9 50@10 25 New Orleans, per gallon...... Extra golden syrup, per gal...

Sugar cured, canvassed, per 1b. land containing about 100 acres, and located LARD, Prime city por 1b ... near Concord Church, in this county, at fifty SEED. Clover, per lb
Timothy, per bush.....
Flax, per bush.....
Itemp, per lb
Canary, per lb
Mustard, per lb
Mustard, per lb
Blue Grass, per bush...
Orchard 14 lb per bush...
Orchard 14 lb per bush... Kanawha, per bbi... SUGARS

Prime city.....

\$28

17%

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1336@14%

TOBACCO VIRGINIA LEAF. MANUFACTURED. 10's, %'s, and %'s, dark. 10's, %'s, and %'s, bright Cut and Dry S noking ..

Maysville Markets. CORRECTED EFERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAT & CO. MOLASSE FLOUR. We quote at WHEAT. GRAIN. 1 20 WHISKY PROVISIONS,
Lard, per lb.
Bacon, per l
MACKEREL. er bbl, No. 1. do No. 2...do 1/2 bbl No. 1...do No. 2... Per 1b Flax Fimothy TALOW CANDLES. Per 15. 9(310 WOODEN WARE Tubs, nest three Dry Goods &c. VEW GOODS. NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS GOODS. NEW SHAWLS NEW SHAWLS. NEW HOSIERY, NEW HOSIERY NEW HOSIERY. ALPACAS, ALPACAS, ALPACAS. LENOS LENOS LENOS. POPLINS, POPILINS. POPLINS. PARCELS. PARCELS, PARCELS. LINENS, LINENS ANS. CARPETS, CARPETS LINENS. CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS. CASSIMERES. CASSIMERES. CASSIMERES CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS. NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY. STILL THEY COME. STILL THEY COME, To MULLINS & HUNT'S To MULLINS & HUNT'S CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE. CHEAP GOODS.

CHEAP GOODS, ALL THE TIME ALL THE TIME ALL THE TIME

RARGAINS BARGAINS. OLD FRIENDS OLD FRIENDS

NEW FRIENDS. NEW FRIENDS, NEW FRIENDS, STRANGERS, STRANGERS EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE"

MULLINS & HUNT

M. R. & A. R. BURGESS. Successors to Burgese, Pearce & Co.]

Importers and Jobbers

DRY GOODS.

MAYSVILLE, MY.

Stoves and Emmare. NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER, [Successor to Power & Spalding.]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE. Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stores which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most medera improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stores, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety is design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES urpassed.
I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanasses, toilet sette, brass kettles, cream freezers, ac. I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand

TIN WARE.

Never, oh nevermore can he behold The early we llow put forth the tender green, "Grieve not, O faithful heart! for now, e'en now.
I can behold the willow waving green,

On the red field," mid volleying flame, he fell. The battle tide rolled by and left him there; The cold, cold rain blew on him dying there; "Fighting for right, for liberty, ' fell; But to the end, dear love, I thought of thee; My laurel crown will never, never fade.' No more for him the red ray of the daws, The glow of moon, the tint of parting day,

And hear the bluebird p.pe returning May."

Will glad the eye, will glorify the life, "Oh blind lament! Lo! here a fairer dawn, A brighter noon, a lovelier ebbing day, Than ever mortal viewed, or dreamed ne viewed!"

Around the hearth the near and dear will mee And from their grief will grow a tender joy; But he will heed them, know then nevermore, "Do I not heed the the murmar of thy heart, Ere thine own thou tht can apprehend it well? Do'I not know thee better than be ore!" White, white the covering of that narrow bed

And drear the moaning of the wintry gale: There will he lie till the great judgement day. But look! Behold me more alive then thou! Wi h all my human love im wortal grown, Bsloved, I wait: and thou wilt quickly come!"

THE COMIC SIDE OF LIFE.

Laughter is the language of merrimentand social chat loses its attractiveness and life. It infoses a spirit of cheerfulness into whatever circle of society it reaches. "It is, fered a silver cup to the man who would verter into a valuable fertilizer for any crop, endemic, epidemic, and sporadic, and all are make the best conundrum. This won the especially if pains are taken to turn and sure to catch it who come within its reach." prize: "Why is the man who presents this mix the mass once or twice during the sum-A good laugher is a welcome guest at every cup like a liquor-seller?—Because he pre-mer. gathering, unless it be a funeral and even at sents the cup which brings many to the pit The practice of using dried earth disinfectsuch a gathering he is not to be excluded, while those above are in tiers." Here is an unts for the privy will with a common family. because pathos and humor are so closely al- other: "Parva scintilla magnum ignum inci- produce a quantity of fertilizer that would aslied—the latter, it is said, secretes teers. We ret," asid a wag, pointing to a small man who topish any one who had never resorted to th's know that Hood, the king of humorists, wrote was courting a large woman. He said, in source. Then there is the hen-house, or roost Bridge of Sighs," and that the words of that plain Ruglish; a little spark kindles a great of the fowls, who among us economise this repoem sound like "the dropping of tears from flame Fun is volatile, and assumes all source as we might and should? There the caves of the eyelids." A pleasant wag phases and postures -pinching you with quo- should be a dry house where the fowls can who laughs with every body, and who laughs tatious, cornscating in conundrums, laughing roost, and under their roosting poles should at every thing which is ridicalous, can be a at you from behind the mask of metaphor, be sprad three or four inches of dry muck, useful man in his neighborhood. He will be shooting its Attic arrows when you have no or other absorbant, and this should be turned considered the "caustic surveyor of events." fortress to fly to. An English bishop said: over and mixed, after receiving the dropping the critic of society, who weight and meas- "If the devil should lose his tail, he could a few days, and be aprinkled with a light present words and actions. He laughs at get another where bad spirite are re-tailed." sprinkling from the chamber pail, and addithe Grecian bend, and the echo of his mirth Wit is artificial; humor is natural. Wit reaches the ears of those who " stoop to con- illustrates by uncomplimentary comparisons; quer;" and after his laughter comes the les- humor is careful not to give offense. son of "bend over the wash-tub" and "bend "He recasts, restamps, refurnishes, and re- ten a book with a fiery title. circulates the old pieces of wit," as men in the mint change Spacish dollars and French should like to." france into American coin.

When you meet such a man in the arena of wig?' inquired a judge of Curran. discussion it is folly to argue with him You ean not put down hi pun by the use of the most profound philosophy. Argument will as a Damascus blade. Some one, speaking of not answer a joke. If you open your mouth Holmes, said : to reason the case you may find yourself in A doctor his profession runs into the ground, the position of Manchangen's lion, which And some of his patients sleep under the mound, swallowed the ass and found itself in the herness dragging the chariot. You must put bim down with the logic of laughter, or su'fer defeat. If he puns, pun back. If he jokes, tune should be, "Shall we gather at the ing it. joke back. If he dimp'es the town will laugh. ter at your expense, join with the laughers and show that you can appreciate a good their church building and land in Hoboken, thing. Lord Chatham asked Henriker to de- whereupon a wicked wag remarks, "They conjunction therewith—recollecting that they M. R. & A. R. BURGESS, fine wit. "Wit," said the wag, "is like a pension may read their title clear in heaven, but they are to be used as condiments, or side dishes, bestowed by your Lordship upon your humble servant-a good thing well applied." When It is unfair to bring the charge of profanity

dip the torch of your wit into the "sun of ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely !" your genius," if you have no genius, into the No one doubted the sincerity or the piety of ever returning, but for all favors received offer light of some other person's sun, and light the poor man, but his absurd remarks upset a fair return. up the firmament of fun at his cost, or join the gravity of the minister, and overturned with the multitude, "in showing teeth with the solemn influence that previously pervaout biting " You must, however, always have | ded the audience, so that a general "titter" truth and jostice on your side. Truth and swept from the pulpit to the porch. justice have a cuirass so impenetrable that the arrows of wit and humor rattle about mons. The humor of Henry Ward Beecher them as barm'essly as bail on the belmets of makes him the most attractive preacher in the gods. It is impossible to lough truth in the American pulpit. Humor rane through materials to be mixed, the beef thoroughly to a lie, or to extinguish justice by ridicule bis sermone and speeches like violets in a culminating in roars of laughter. Dr. Beth- barvest field, giving sweet odor and beauty to eible in the barrel. If pounded down in packune, the poet and preacher, and a man of bis task when he stoops to put in the sickle. ing, so much the better. No water need be weight in every sense of the word, on being The temperance reformers can afford to laugh added. introduced to a tall, thin minister of the at the wit of the toper, who said that the fa-"Baptist persuasion," remarked, "Shrunk af- natical temperance men did not give the ter the wetting, I see!" Tois specimen of spirits a fair chance, and that they would genuine humor, with just enoug , wit to make keep on fooling with water until it depopuit sparkle like salt in fire," could not fail lates the earth again. to provoke a smile. Had it kindled anger, the shrinking of the body would have been followed by the shriveling of the soul.

A New York Bohemian, speaking of the price of mest, said that "beef was nover so high since the cow jumped over the moon. Now this is pure humar, and the author of it Lughs with every body, and be laughs at no. ry, was completely des'royed by fire on the flour, and mix with the batter, &c., stirring body. I shall not attempt the difficult task of defining wit and humor. Hazlitt says: "Dr. Foller's remark, that the negro is the use of fire crackers. In addition to the lose put in the dough and set away to rise. Two image of God cot in chony, is humor; and of the barn and the hay, Mr. C. else lost his to three hours are required for this. When that Horace Smith's inversion of it that the tesk-master is the image of the devil cut in ivory, is wit." Wit and humor are as closely related as the Siamese twins, and like that couple they go together, and it requires a Guinnett, at Cain's old tavern in this county. sharp blade to separate them. Fun is a fine John Waller vends poisoned whisky at this art, and be who is master of it will know how place, and on the day named a large crowd rely upon. to stop short of that line which separates it had assembled and were drinking and cafrom the absurd and ridiculous. Wit is cranky, rousing. Guinnett and stated in the morning scorpful, analytical. It makes invidious contrasts, tosses analogies in your teeth, spoils no good stories for relation's sake. It shoots so far as we can learn between him and my garret finished for that purpose, that I a feathered shaft before you can lift a shield. and is sure to hit a tender spot. If a man were as invulnerable as Achilles, whose soft spot was in his heel, it would be sure to wound the intelligence was brought to town, a war- and hang it in this room without any coverhim saless be were thick boots which, welike reat of arrest was issued for Guinett, and ing. A very dark and dry smoke-house his lips, should be water-proof. Americans do not laugh enough. We scarcely recognize the comic side of life. Artemus "the delicious," as the author of "Griffith Gaunt" can gather facts, the killing was cold blooded calls him, shook our sides with laughter, and and atrocious, and the murderer deserves to a few others did so-all of them, however, can be counted on the fingers of two hands. These jokers have made us laugh a little when out of the range of the roars of bulls and bears in Wall street; but we, as a people, have failed to sustain first-class comic journals. The humor of Lowell and Holmes and mouth, which he had carried in his head since als. The humor of Lowell and Holmes and mouth, which he had carried in his head since wrong—cows can be milked as easy with dry the wit of Saze are appreciated by a few— last May, when he was stabbed during a hands as wet ones. I have been in the habit the choice few-because the aroma of their fight. poetry gives a pleasant odor to their merriment. Mirth follows us in the street, and overtakes us at our occupations; it tickles cester street, the other night, by a scoundrel, the ribs of sleep, even. Why, then, do we settled him with the quiet warning,"You had not respond to her exhibitions of cheerful. better not come near me: I've been where gain or fasten a contract. Because we want electric.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE o watch the money market so many are teetering" on the beam of speculation. Now gold goes up, and they go down. Now stock goes down, and they go up. Thus they "teeter" day after day, and when they tumble headlong in the crewd, they can not see where ished with everlasting poverty." As we grow ness of culture, &c., given. smile at it once, and forget it.

Puns are the erysipelas of speech. Four ever the entire year. puns out of five are failures. Holmes says A large quantity of good manure can be no young man or woman should indulge the made during the summer, when many farhabit of coining puns, for it debases the car- mers think judging from their actions, there rency of language. "A punster is like a boy can be but little done to advantage in accuwho puts pennies on the railroad track-be mulating manare, &c. The cows which give LINENS may upset a whole freight train of conversa-tion in his efforts to flatten a wittieism." be as well yarded as to lie in the pasture, Hood said, "If I were punished for every pun and do equally as well, and thus a consider-I shed, I should not have a puny shed in able quantity of manuro is caved, that would which to hide my punished head." The otherwise he lost. highest, purest, and most perfect specimons The manure cellur, yard, and shed should of wit ring like the music of golden eagles be provided with absorbants for saving the when dropped on marble. A good pue must liquids, which so often are allowed to run to bave three qualities -- a body of speech, a soul waste, and mix with the solids. A overing of thought, and a heart of sentiment. Words of the whole surface of the yard, &c., to the without thought or feeling are of dead letters! depth of several inches with good muck, peat, the speech of humor-the eloquence of fun. The head and the heart must put thought sods from under fences or elsewhere, pond Without it wit becomes cold and pulseless, and feeling into the syllables before they can or road scrapings, will by being trodden over inspire mirth.

"Have seen my descent into hell?" inover the cradle," but not upon Broadway. quired an author, a great bore, who had writ- be occasionally turned over and added to, "No," replied Douglas Jorrold, "but I

"Do you see anything ridiculous in my

"Nothing but the head," was the reply These are specimens of real wit-wit sharp

Though their spirits had some where the Croton's river?"

Yet his wit could awaken their risible cough,

cannot in Hoboken."

men becomes angry at a joke circulated at against wit and homor. A funny blunder of his expense he is like the eagle which stole speech in church is all the more laughable all our resources of the farm for fertilizers, the meat from the altar of the gods, and because we looked and listened for nothing we shall less frequently hear the inquiry, burned the nest with the brand which accoms absard or ridiculous, the sudden contrast "How shall I inprove my land, or with what panied the sacrifice. . If he flames out in in- joited us out of the serious sphere of propriety | shall I fertilize it to raise good crops?" The dignant rejoinder his hot thought consumes and we were forced to laugh. A man, tall, most successful farmers by utilizing their his self-control, and he will make himself awkwark, and ugly of feature, arose in a recontemptible because somebody else has ligious meeting, and while the tears rolled changes, find them sufficient for all purposes like rain down his face, said, "Dear friends, when they are applied judiciously and When a wag flashes his wit in your face, I have been an awful sinner, the chief among thorough culture is given: they are not unreas-

The wit of Sydney Smith survives his ser-

STATE NEWS

the road between Elizaville and Parks's Fer- Take of lukewarm water and good Graham morning of December 23d. The fire is supposed to have originated from the reckless quite lazily from the spoon. Butter the tins. plaws and harrows, which were stored in the | well up, bake for one full hour.

barn .- Car. Mer. MURDER .- On the 31st ult., a quiet and inoffensive old citizen, was killed by Wm. that he intended to kill somebody that day but named no one. There was no difficulty his victim, nor was old men Payne drunk. have kept my bacon and beef in for ten years, Without cause or provocation, be was shot and in that time there has not been a fly or down and died in tes minutes. As soon as worm on it. I take my meat from the smoke Cant. Tinton etarted immediately for him would do just as well-dark to keep the fly but after thoroughly scouring the neighbor- out, and dry to keep the meat from monlding. bood was unable to find him. So for as we be bunted down with the full power of the

TROMAS GAYNOR, of Stamford, Connecticut lately had a piece of dirk-knife three and onefourth inches long out from the roof of his

A LONE women who was accosted on Wor-

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

HOW TO IMPROVE AND KEEP UP LAND. There is no royal or patent mode of inprov ing or keeping up the fertility of land, and the joke comes in. Beecher says that the he who thinks to improve his land that has creed of most men is: "The chief end of been run down, or keep up the fertility of arman is to glorify gold. Life is the time af- able land, with a pocketful of some patent forded by Heaven to get rich in, death the fertilizer, will find that he will have his labor termination of a great speculation, heaven for his pains. He need expect only advana place where the streets are paved with gold. tage and crops in proportion to the amount of and hell a place where shiftless men are pun- manure he uses, together with the thorough-

older and more opulent, we shall have more The old fashioned manure heap must be leisure and more time for laughing. As it is, our main reliance. And here no great there are multitudes who find time to laugh. things can be accomplished without labor and they find that " laughter doeth good like and econo my in s.ving up and gathering all LENOS a medicine." We see in the lowest phases of possible matter that contains the elements of mirth little to laugh at; it crops out in puns fertility. Not only most the saving and and sudden turns of language, and is to the manufacturing of compost and manure be atgenuine article what tinsel is to gold-we tended to during the season of keeping stock at the baru in the winter, but must extend

and scatching the droppings, of the stock, The manager of a theater in St. Louis of- with weeds, waste grass, &c., be by full con-

> tions of absorbents made once or twice, or more, during the season.

A bed of dry muck or dried earth under cover, to pour the slops from the house over and will be converted into the best kind of poud-rette by fall. In this bed may be deposited all the old bones, after being broken in small pieces, and by their heating. &c., they may be more economically reduced than in any other way, adding much to the value of the

Then I bave only to mention the pig-pen, where as large a proportion of good manure may be made, according to the number kept, as from any other stock of the farm. if kept supplied with working material. The main MULLINS & HUNT profit derived from feeding hogs, where man-Some one said that the milkman's favorite ure is an object, is keeping them manufactur

After all these and other resources of the By some misadventure the Methodiets lost farm are exhausted, you may resort to the market for commercial fertilizers, to use in not es the hearty main reliance for food of plants and to raise the fertility of the soil. When we press into our service and economise poable, always erging "give, give," without

> CURING BEEF -- IN EXCELLENT RECEIPT. For every pound of been use one-fourth of a pound of salt-petre, four pounds of coarse sugar and four quarts of salt. We have seen beef cured after this receipe, which was as good through the summer and a year after As. 21 & 23, SECOND ST., Opposite Court pickling as any time during the winter. The rubbed with it, and packed as closely as pos-

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR GRAHAM BREAD.

In your issue Oct. 28, T. S. H. asks-Will not some housekeeper tell me how Graham bread can be made in the loaf not in the least sticky," des. For two three pint tin loaves, take one cent's worth of fresh reast; make about one quart of batter, (using wheat floor;) let it stand over night to rise. We regret to learn that a bars filled with In the morning put the batter, a little salt hay, belonging to Mr. John Cowan, living on and one cup of molasses into the mixing pan. well until it becomes so thick it will drop

As little Graham flour in market is fit for family use, I advise T. S. H. to send good wheat in the berry to the mill, and have it ground about as fine as Graham usually is. Use it unbolted, and you have flour you can

KEEPING HAMS AND BACON FOR SUMMER USE. In your paper some time since an Inquirer asks how to keep bams and bacon entirely free from fly and worm. I have a room in

MILKING WITH DRY HANDS I believe that much of the milk gets tainted with nexions or had odors before it reaches the pail. Some persons, and hired help especially, have a habit of wetting their fingers with the milk once in a while, and then wetting the cows teats, as they say, to make them ilk easier. Now, this process causes much foul stuff to drop from their hands or the teats into the pail while milking. This is all of milking eows, and although I have met with some hard milkers that require teats to be softened in order to draw the milk have generally found it both easier and pleasanter to milk with dry hands. If the tents are dirty, the udder should be washed with tepid water and allowed to dry before milking; and if the tests are very hard and ness? Because we are in haste to nail a barthey're had the small pox. "The effect was into beef, or kept to raise calves from.

Drn Goods &c.

NEW GOODS. NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS GOODS. NEW SHAWLS. NEW SHAWLS.

NEW HOSIERY NEW HOSIERY ALPACAS, ALPACAS,

NEW HOSIERY

ALPACAS. LENOS. LENOS.

POPLINS. POPLINS. POPLINS. PARCELS. PARCELS, PARCELS. PIQUE'S

ENS. CARPETS, CARPETS LINENS CARPETS

OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES. CASSIMERES CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS. NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS. CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY. STILL THEY COME, STILL THEY COME, STILL THEY COME,

To MULLINS & HUNT'S To MULLINS & HUNT'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

CHEAP GOODS,

ALL THE TIME, ALL THE TIME. ALL THE TIME.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS OLD FRIENDS, OLD FRIENDS,

NEW FRIENDS. NEW FRIENDS NEW FRIENDS

STRANGERS, STRANGERS, EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY, BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

26'9 1888. - may 21st, jo3w

Specessors to Burgess, Pearce & Co.7

importers and Jobbers

DRY GOODS.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand a large assessment of Foreign and American Dry Goods and Yankee Notions, which they offer for Cach at Engagery prices. M. R. & A. R. BUNGERS. Jaly'69w

Stoves and Cinware.

COOPER.

I have determined to self our my large stock of

COOKINGSTOVES

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

PRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS, Water Coolers, Cream Freezrs, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST. Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever was sold in this market.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER.

[Successor to Power & Spalding.]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE. Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and tyles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or spal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation. tion.
These stoves, which comprise a great veriety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of

MIS FINE PARLOR AND JAME GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, earnet be surpassed.
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I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand TIN WARE.

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See All work done by me warranted to rive extistation. The highest price paid for eld grouper, braze and iron.

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